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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

in

CANADA

1926

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

♦ ♦ ♦

OTTAWA

1928

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
INDUSTRIAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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CANADA

1936

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OTTAWA

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1926.

The net value of Canadian production, according to a survey just completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was greater in 1926 than in any other year since the peak of post-war inflation in 1920. The value of production in 1926 was 8.6 p.c. greater than in 1925, which held second place in the six-year period. The marked increase in 1926 is accounted for by the commencement of the active industrial conditions evident in many lines throughout that year and down to the present time. The net value of commodities produced in Canada during 1926, as estimated by the Bureau on the basis of statistics compiled by its various branches, was \$3,613,000,000. This amount compares with \$3,325,000,000 in 1925 and \$3,018,000,000 in 1924.

These values were produced by approximately 65 p.c. of the gainfully employed persons in the Dominion—those engaged in the various kinds of "production", defined according to the usual acceptation of the term as including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining, manufacturing, construction, etc. The remaining 35 p.c. 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. Since the values given in the preceding paragraph were produced by only 65 p.c. or thirteen-twentieths of the employed population, we may add seven-thirteenths to the above totals to obtain a rough estimate of the value in dollars of the total productive activity of all the gainfully employed people of Canada, according to the economist's definition of "production", which approximates to the concept of national income. According to this broader interpretation, production in 1926 represented created values of \$5,558,000,000, as compared with \$5,115,000,000 in 1925 and \$4,643,000,000 for 1924.

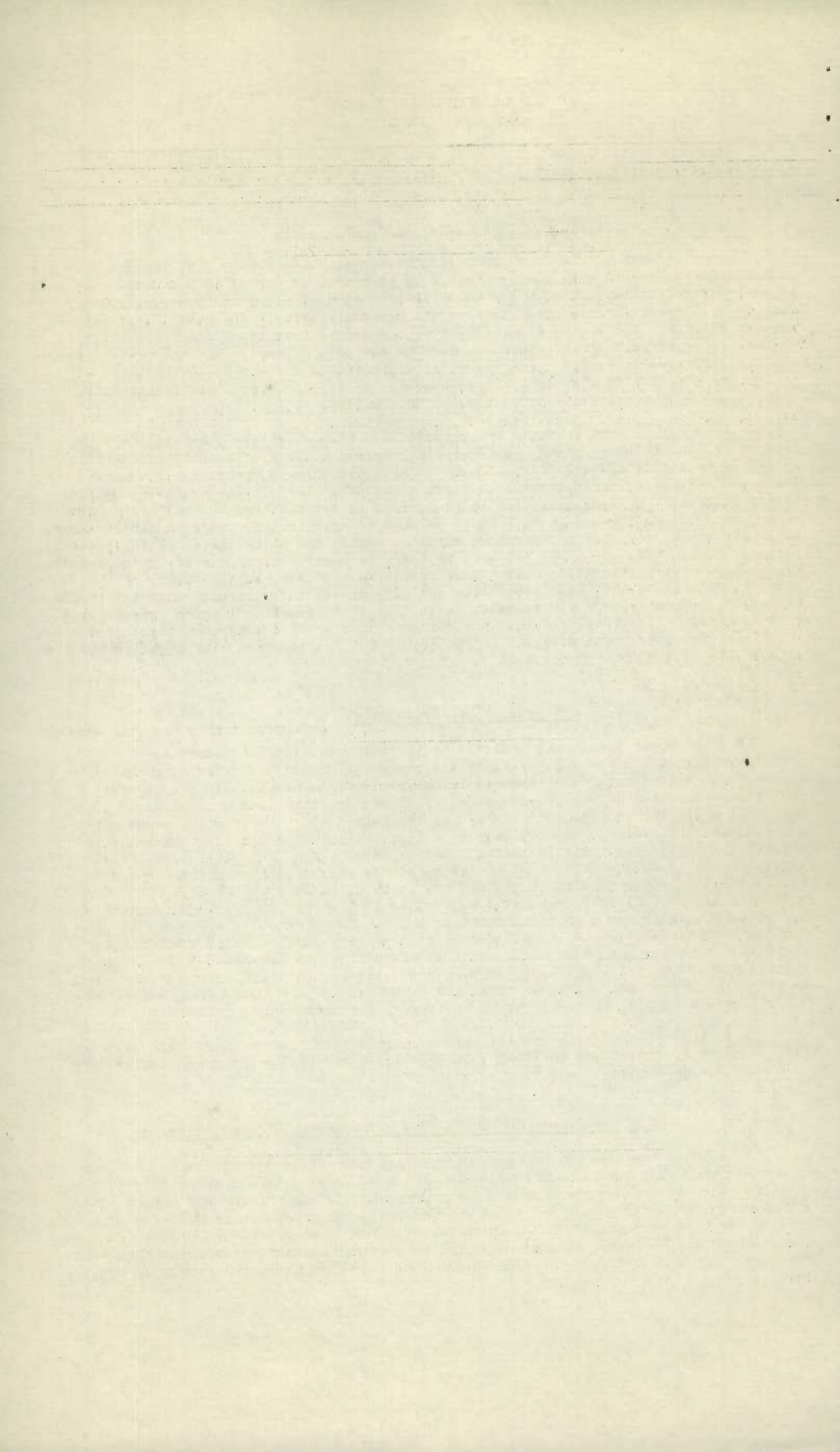
The Branches of Production.

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 the materials consumed in the production process, it is noteworthy that in all the nine branches of production except forestry, increases were shown in 1926 over 1925 while the decline in forestry was insignificant. The greatest percentage gain was in construction, the net output in 1926 being \$251,000,000, an increase of \$49,000,000, or 24 p.c. Manufacturing, however, took first place in the matter of absolute increases, the net output of the manufacturing industries in 1926 being \$1,519,000,000, compared with \$1,361,000,000 in 1925, an increase of \$158,000,000 or more than 11 p.c. Mineral production was valued at \$240,000,000 as compared with \$227,000,000, an increase of \$14,000,000 or 6 p.c. The advance in agricultural production was over \$30,000,000 or 2.4 p.c., the total for 1926 being \$1,373,000,000. Important increases were also attained in the fisheries and electric power divisions, where the gains were 17.5 p.c. and 12 p.c. respectively. A slight decrease was shown in forestry production, while the total for custom and repair industries, estimated for purposes of comparison, also shows an appreciable increase.

A summary of the gross and net values of production in the years from 1923 to 1926 is given by industries in Table 1 on page 5, while details are given for 1924 to 1926 in Table 3 on pages 7 and 8.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.

In view of the greater increase in manufacturing production in 1926, the lead of manufactures over agriculture, which was 1.5 p.c. in 1925, was increased to 10 p.c. in 1926. Agricultural production in 1926 represented 38 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the value added by the manufacturing processes in 1926 was 42.0 p.c. of the total net production. As explained below, a number of the industries listed under manufactures are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated. When this duplication is eliminated, the output of the



manufacturing industries not elsewhere included is 33.3 p.c. of the total net production. Forestry held third place with a percentage of 8.7 p.c. in 1926 and 9.4 p.c. in 1925. Construction moved up into fourth place, with a percentage of 6.9 p.c., followed closely by mining, with a percentage of 6.7 p.c.; in 1925 mining represented 6.8 p.c. and construction 6.1 p.c. The electric power group had an output of 2.4 p.c. of the total net production. Repair work, fisheries and trapping followed with percentages in 1926 of 1.9, 1.6 and 0.5 respectively.

The Trend of Provincial Production during the Post-war Period of Recovery.

While each of the provinces showed a decline in the net value of production in 1921 as compared with 1920, the trend during the period of recovery lasting from 1921 to 1926 exhibited considerable variation in the different provinces. In Prince Edward Island, the lowest point was reached in 1922, with substantial recovery from 1924 to 1926. The depression in Nova Scotia was maintained from 1920 to 1925, production in 1926 showing a marked reversal of the trend in preceding years; the great strike in the coal mines was partly responsible for the poor showing in 1925. The trend in New Brunswick was generally similar to that in Nova Scotia, the chief variation being an increase in 1925, with a further slight increase in 1926.

In Quebec the decline in 1921 was very severe. During the subsequent period the chief features were the substantial gain in 1923, the minor recession of 1924 and the marked recovery in 1925, continued in 1926. 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 1922 to 1926.

The special feature in the case of Manitoba was the marked increase in 1924, compared with the preceding year. The decline of 1925 was more than counterbalanced by the increase in 1926. While a decline was shown in Saskatchewan in 1921, 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 1926. In British Columbia, steady increases were shown during the recovery from 1922 to 1926, the upward trend being fairly continuous during the five years.

Comparisons of 1926 with 1925, by Provinces

The net value of production showed increases during 1926 compared with 1925 in eight provinces and the Yukon, while a decline was experienced in Saskatchewan.

The increase in Prince Edward Island was nearly \$3,000,000 or 12 p.c. New Brunswick showed an increase of \$3,000,000 or 3.3 p.c., while the gain in Nova Scotia was \$38,070,000 or 30 p.c. Production in Quebec during 1926 was \$861,000,000, representing an increase of \$65,000,000 or 8 p.c. over 1925. The total for Ontario was \$1,373,000,000 compared with \$1,260,000,000 in 1925, an increase of \$113,000,000 or 9 p.c.

Considerable variation was shown in the Prairie Provinces in this comparison. Saskatchewan experienced a decline of \$9,000,000 or 2 p.c., while the marked increase of \$37,000,000 or 14 p.c. was shown in Alberta. The increase in Manitoba was also substantial, amounting to \$19,000,000 or 10 p.c. The considerable increase of 11 p.c. was shown in British Columbia, where the net value of production was \$289,000,000. (See Table 2 for summary of values.)

Relative Production by Provinces, 1926.

Ontario and Quebec held first and second places among the provinces in the net value of production, and the percentage of Ontario to the total was even higher than in 1925. The net output in the two provinces during 1926 represented 38.0 p.c. and 23.8 p.c. respectively, compared with 37.9 p.c. and 23.9 p.c. in 1925. Saskatchewan held third place with a percentage of 9.7 in 1926, compared with 10.8 in 1925. Alberta occupied fourth place in 1926 with a percentage of 8.1, while British Columbia was fifth with a percentage of 8.0, and Manitoba sixth with a percentage of

5.6. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were next in importance in the order named with percentages in 1926 of 3.4 and 2.5 and 0.7, respectively. The Yukon Territory contributed 0.2 to the total.

Types of Productive Activities in the Provinces, 1926.

Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, which were respectively accountable for 31 p.c., 28 p.c. and 23.5 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 20.6 p.c. In view of the recession in the lumber industry in New Brunswick, agriculture took first place as a producer of new wealth, the proportion being 36.6 p.c., while forestry furnished an output of 29.7 p.c. Manufacturing occupied third place with an output of 19 p.c., followed by fisheries with 5.9 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 86.8 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. A decline in the net output of forestry and construction in the Maritime Provinces was counterbalanced by increases in agriculture, manufactures, mining and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was 16 p.c. greater in 1926 than in the preceding year, Nova Scotia alone showing an increase of nearly 30 p.c.

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 43.9 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division, referred to the same base, was 53.7 p.c. Farming came second with a production of 24.3 p.c., and construction with an output of 11.9 p.c. occupied third place. With the exception of agriculture, increases were shown in each of the branches of production in 1926, as compared with 1925. The increases in manufactures and in the generation of electrical energy reached 13.3 p.c. and 13.7 p.c. respectively.

The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$649,666,662 or 47.3 p.c. of the total, compared with \$378,092,000 or 27.6 p.c. from agriculture. Construction held third place with 6.9 p.c. of the total, and forestry followed with 6.4 p.c. The mining output was 6.2 p.c. of the net production of the province. The increases in 1926 over 1925 in agriculture, construction, electric power, trapping, repair work and manufactures more than counterbalanced the decline in the remaining branches of production. The net output of manufactures increased by \$71,700,000, and agriculture showed a gain of \$14,700,000. Except in forestry, fisheries and construction, Ontario led the other provinces and divisions in the productiveness of the main branches of industry. The province yielded precedence in forestry operations and in construction to Quebec alone, while British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick obtained a greater income from the fisheries. Nearly 51 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario, and 27.5 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same source.

About 90 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 60 p.c. and 75 p.c. respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 9 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 Manitoba and Alberta, while agricultural income showed a decline in Saskatchewan. Despite the decline in Saskatchewan, the net value of production in the three Prairie Provinces showed an increase over 1925 of \$47,000,000 or 6 p.c.

The net production from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1926 was in excess of \$111,700,000, but more than half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, \$48,000,000, was 16.6 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, forestry constituted the chief source of new wealth - about 26.8 p.c. of the total output of the province was contributed by the forest. Mining and farming followed in order, with percentages of 23 and 12 respectively. The general increase in the net output of production in the province during 1926 indicates that the improvement in business conditions was well distributed throughout the main branches of industry. (See Tables 4 and 5 for details).

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.

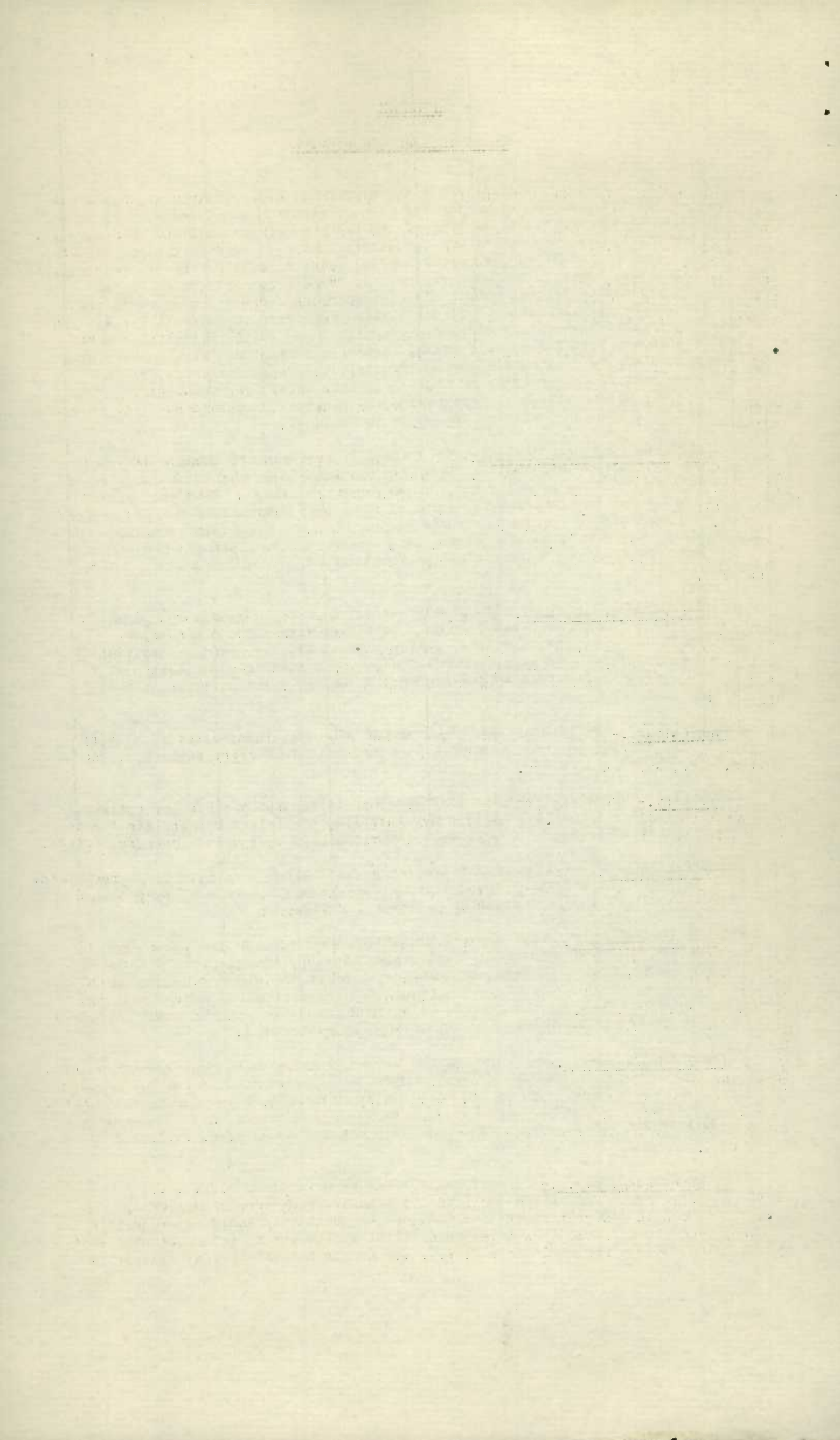


TABLE 1 - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FROM 1923 TO 1926.

Division of Industry	1923		1924		1925		1926	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	1,440,394,690	1,107,571,058	1,530,481,735	1,140,095,500	1,792,820,007	1,342,009,420	1,779,175,253	1,373,344,000
Forestry	426,696,350	313,748,937	433,816,948	311,265,847	434,745,813	313,412,842	454,773,119	312,044,584
Fisheries	54,019,239	42,565,545	56,014,651	44,534,235	61,096,067	47,942,131	73,052,905	56,360,633
Trapping	16,164,559	16,164,559	14,785,634	14,785,634	14,778,173	14,778,173	17,609,036	17,609,036
Mining	229,055,740	214,079,331	230,016,492	209,503,406	253,912,742	226,503,333	279,674,780	240,437,123
Electric Power	91,141,296	67,496,093	95,165,768	74,615,063	102,507,002	79,341,584	115,467,940	80,933,733
Total Primary Production.....	2,257,471,082	1,761,627,123	2,360,265,228	1,795,681,485	2,660,749,484	2,024,947,483	2,719,753,113	2,009,529,109
Construction	324,745,698	212,155,020	267,687,809	167,114,415	310,215,481	202,102,890	389,913,533	251,000,323
Custom and Repair (a)	90,037,351	58,053,266	90,837,351	58,053,266	96,280,000	61,534,000	107,367,900	68,743,000
Manufactures (b)	2,781,165,514	1,411,025,375	2,895,053,602	1,256,643,901	2,940,545,315	1,360,079,907	3,247,003,430	1,519,179,246
Total Second- ary Production (b)	3,196,748,563	1,581,233,661	3,073,578,742	1,501,811,502	3,355,040,796	1,624,516,797	3,741,084,871	1,639,010,569
GRAND TOTAL	4,946,900,333	3,051,456,021	4,930,417,387	3,018,162,081	5,412,657,934	3,325,415,594	5,010,460,579	3,613,458,948

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

and 1926

(b) The item "Manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp mills, fish canning and curing, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication amounting in 1923 to a gross of \$507,320,112 and a net of \$291,403,963, in 1924 to a gross of \$503,446,503 and a net of \$279,310,986, in 1925 to a gross of \$603,132,346 and a net of \$324,340,606 and in 1926 to a gross of \$650,369,405 and a net of \$315,003,730 is eliminated from the grand total.

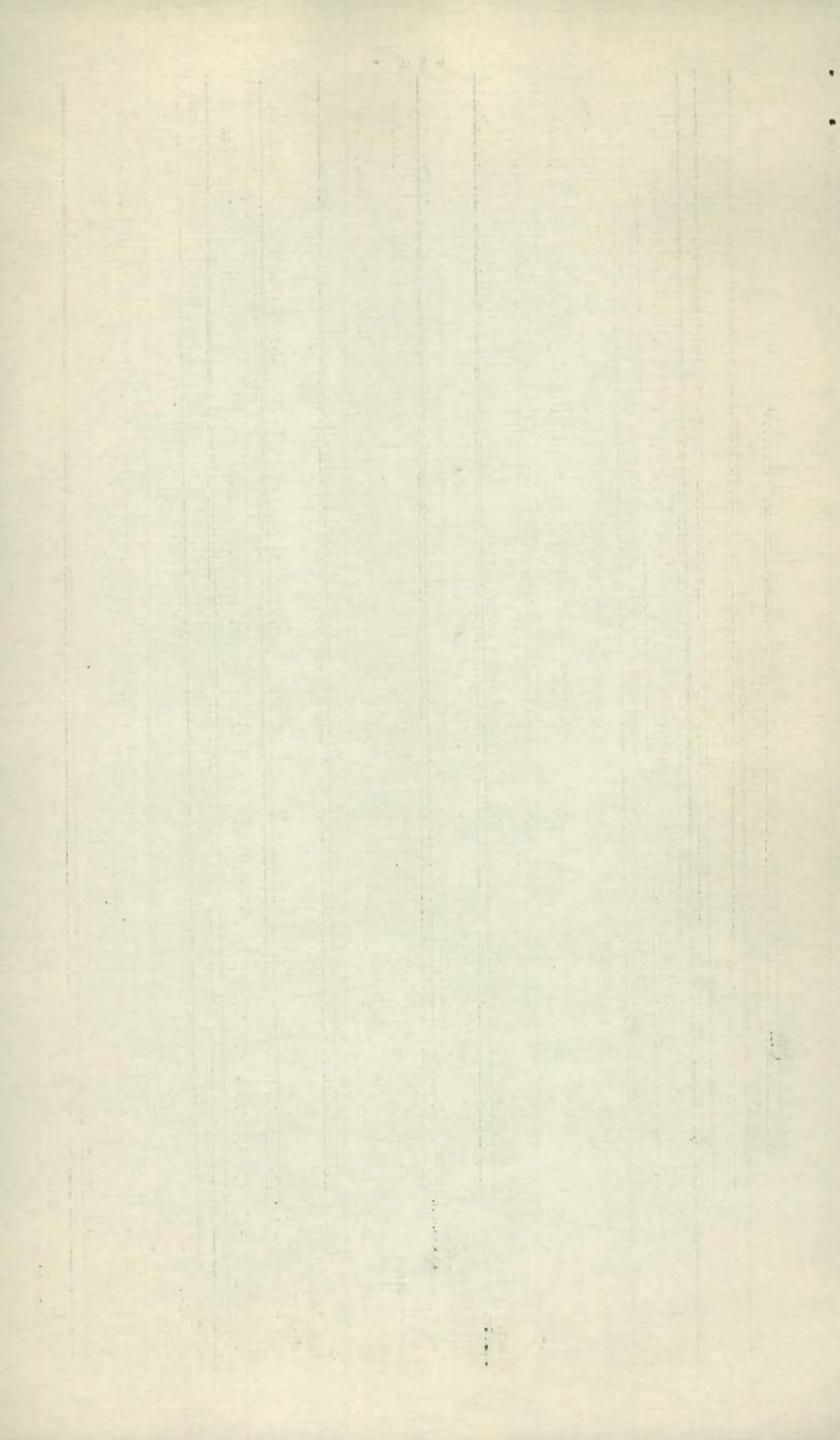


TABLE 2 - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1924 to 1926.

Province	1924		Percentages of Total Net Value	1925		Percentages of Total Net Value	1926		Percentages of Total Net Value
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value	
Prince Edward Island	24,370,343	18,130,381	0.6	30,433,299	23,110,406	0.7	31,648,019	25,944,890	0.7
Nova Scotia	145,356,067	96,071,433	3.2	143,322,354	94,026,633	2.9	169,209,434	122,096,283	3.4
New Brunswick	127,429,091	70,298,070	2.6	141,589,238	87,097,614	2.6	140,899,963	90,004,329	2.5
Quebec	1,207,316,656	729,992,866	24.2	1,318,067,087	795,993,531	23.9	1,427,395,573	860,554,498	23.8
Ontario	2,147,755,210	1,217,764,312	40.3	2,260,740,955	1,259,737,138	37.9	2,473,574,405	1,372,596,603	30.0
Manitoba	279,328,851	190,022,463	6.3	290,363,258	181,977,811	5.5	304,955,024	200,835,198	5.6
Saskatchewan	330,903,240	237,254,471	7.9	467,632,165	360,433,859	10.0	430,401,912	351,744,946	9.7
Alberta	290,589,566	210,972,370	7.0	356,165,710	257,040,994	7.7	379,281,718	294,101,181	8.1
British Columbia	366,499,403	236,016,575	7.8	400,373,303	260,941,481	7.9	447,353,935	289,189,424	8.0
Yukon	2,060,160	2,051,140	0.1	3,970,565	3,956,127	0.1	5,500,596	5,588,596	0.2
GRAND TOTAL	4,930,417,387	3,018,182,081	100.0	5,412,657,934	3,325,115,594	100.0	5,810,468,579	3,613,455,948	100.0

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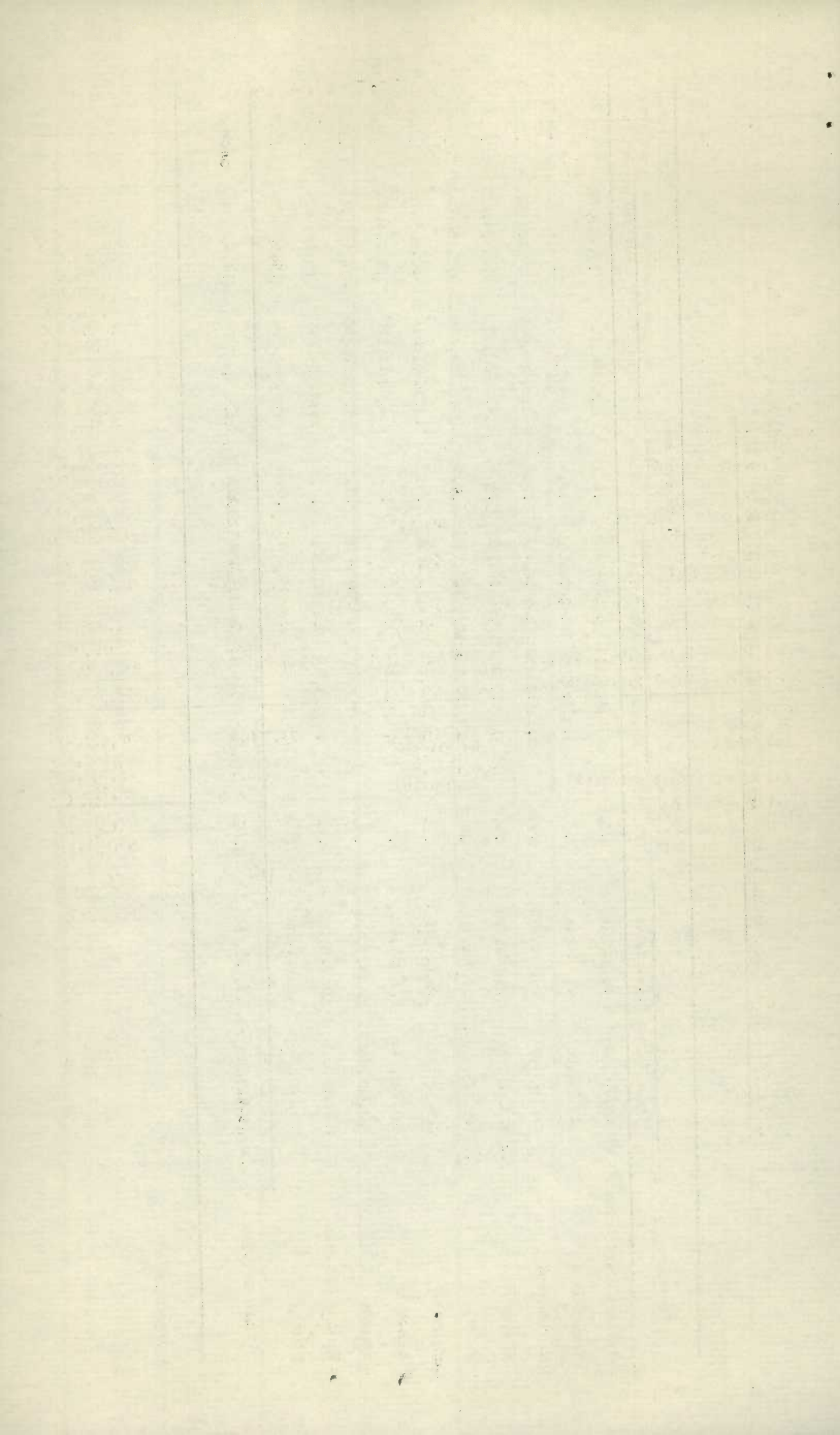


TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1924, 1925 AND 1926, INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION

Classification	Net Production		
	1924	1925	1926
	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture -			
Field Crops	940,865,000	1,078,645,100	1,039,221,000
Fruits and Vegetables	43,635,000	47,684,000	42,706,000
Maple products	5,991,000	5,238,000	4,896,000
Tobacco	4,359,000	7,004,000	7,380,000
Grass and clover seed	3,300,000	3,594,000	5,097,000
Honey	4,339,000	2,529,000	1,956,000
Flax Fibre	712,000	454,000	208,000
Total Field Husbandry.....	1,003,201,000	1,145,198,100	1,101,464,000
Farm Animals	98,637,000	151,424,000	178,383,000
Wool	3,771,000	3,958,000	4,140,000
Dairy Products -			
Dairy Butter	29,347,000	32,128,799	28,253,000
Creamery Butter	63,625,203	63,008,097	61,755,000
Home Made Cheese	76,615	95,073	80,000
Factory Cheese	24,201,923	36,571,556	28,808,000
Miscellaneous Factory Products	15,724,173	16,882,747	17,767,000
Milk Consumed fresh or otherwise used	85,585,463	92,383,048	109,658,000 1/
Poultry and eggs	60,836,000	69,675,000	83,569,000
Fur Farming -			
Pelts	665,000	782,000	1,225,000
Animals	2,553,000	2,897,000	2,295,000
Total Animal Husbandry.....	137,694,500(2)	197,691,320(2)	271,850,000 2/
Total Agricultural Production....	1,140,895,500	1,342,889,420	1,373,314,000
Forestry -			
Logs for Lumber	78,309,517	73,320,369	78,921,416
Pulp Wood	44,241,584	48,012,602	63,007,119
Railway ties	14,251,450	14,491,557	6,792,037
All other forest products	76,344,159	73,452,033	55,715,706
Total Forestry Operations	213,146,710	209,276,561	204,436,328
Saw mill products	52,036,749	51,932,500	55,261,176
Pulp mill products	46,082,388	52,203,731	52,147,080
Total Milling Operations.....	98,119,137	104,136,231	107,408,256
Total Forestry Production.....	311,265,847	313,412,842	312,844,584
Fisheries -			
Fish sold fresh by fishermen	15,854,961	16,060,932	18,634,887
Sales to canning and curing establishments	11,480,416	13,953,936	16,692,352
Fish domestically cured	2,001,312	1,500,207	1,535,182
Fish canning and curing establishments (value added)	15,457,546	16,427,056	19,498,412
Total Fisheries Production.....	44,794,235	47,942,131	56,360,833
Trapping -			
Fur Production (Wild Life)	14,785,634	14,778,173	17,609,036

(1) Three per cent for wastage was deducted from value of milk consumed fresh in 1926.

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

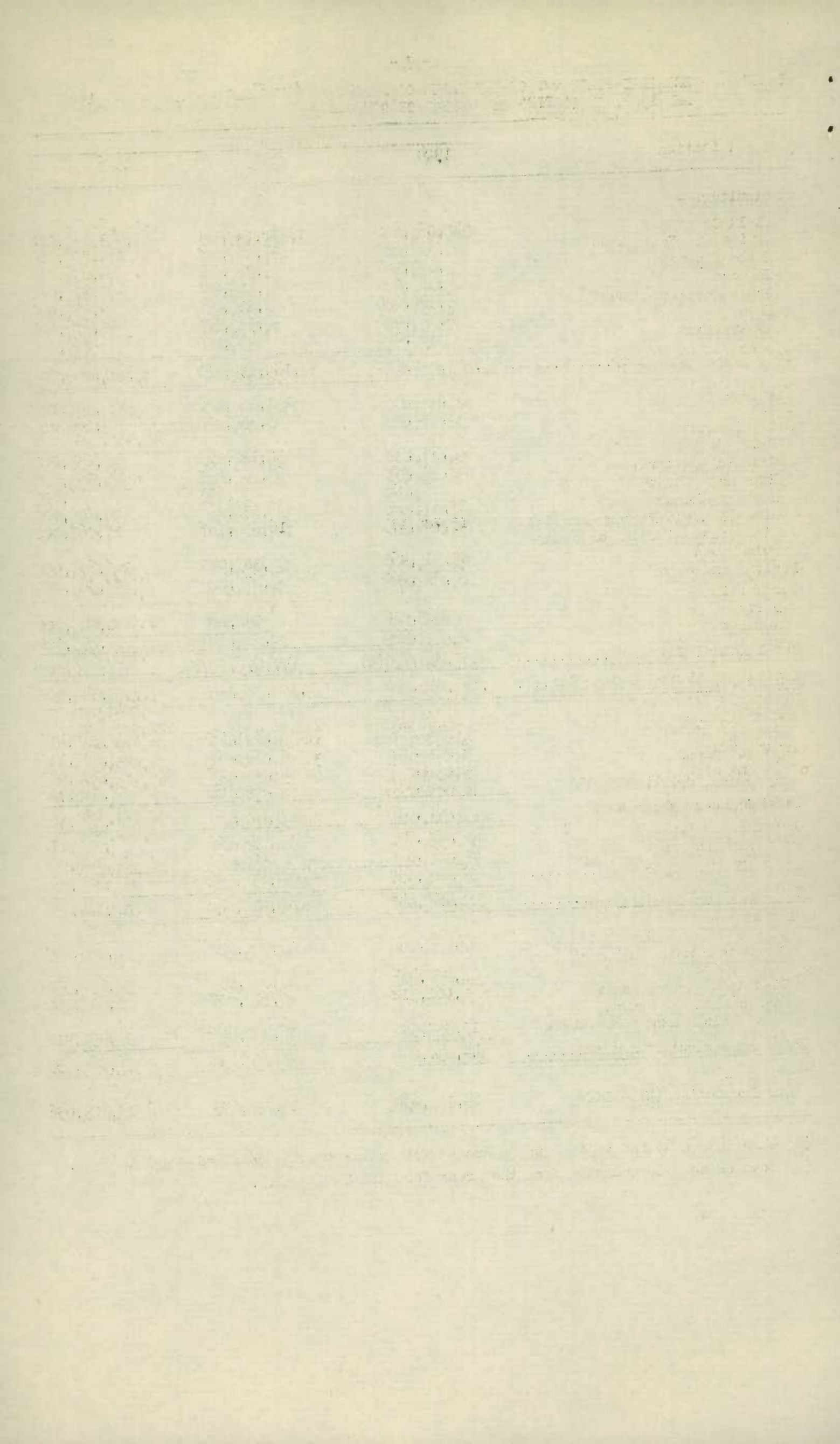


TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1924, 1925 AND 1926 INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION (Concluded).

Classification	Net Production		
	1924	1925	1926
	\$	\$	\$
Mining -			
Pig Iron from Canadian ore	54,199	-	-
Other metallics	102,352,329	117,082,298	115,237,581
Salt refining	1,374,780	1,410,697	1,480,149
Other non-metallic	70,421,229	70,441,104	83,759,995
Cement	13,653,517	14,046,704	13,013,283
Brick and tile	7,046,355	7,374,551	8,146,514
Fire brick and fire clay	584,838	702,707	706,984
Clay sewer pipe	1,343,197	1,182,454	1,177,247
Stoneware and pottery	240,687	269,979	322,726
Lime	3,178,541	3,387,652	3,781,484
Other structural materials and clay products	9,333,674	10,685,187	12,811,160
Total Mineral Production.....	209,583,406	226,583,333	240,437,123
Electric Light and Power (a)	74,616,863	79,341,584	88,933,733
Total Primary Production	1,795,681,485	2,024,947,483	2,089,529,109
Construction -			
General construction	178,948,500	193,500,000	242,271,000
Shipbuilding	8,165,915	8,602,890	8,817,323
Total Construction	187,114,415	202,102,890	251,088,323
Custom and repair	58,053,266	61,534,000	68,743,000
Manufactures -			
Vegetable Products	220,330,748	227,526,377	244,004,302
Animal products	109,783,926	115,863,479	122,920,658
Textiles	141,803,602	143,950,124	163,502,261
Wood and paper	300,425,516	310,642,862	339,062,685
Iron and steel	174,107,327	205,041,508	247,168,476
Non-ferrous metals	50,968,079	85,701,756	92,888,719
Non-metallic minerals	76,832,578	78,969,840	91,863,604
Chemicals	53,905,324	56,607,527	62,464,944
Miscellaneous including Central Electric Stations	128,486,801	136,576,424	155,303,597
Total Manufactures (b)	1,256,643,901	1,360,879,907	1,519,179,246
Total Secondary Production	1,501,811,582	1,624,516,797	1,839,010,569
GRAND TOTAL (b)	3,018,182,081	3,325,115,594	3,613,455,948
(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, the amount of the application being deducted from the grand total.			
Dairy factories	35,222,446	30,633,832	31,950,139
Sawmills and pulp mills	98,119,137	108,397,898	106,408,256
Fish canning and curing	15,157,546	16,427,056	14,156,635
Shipbuilding	8,165,915	8,602,890	8,817,323
Mineral industries	27,476,174	57,679,128	62,817,544
Electric power	95,169,768	102,587,882	88,933,733
Total	279,310,986	324,348,686	315,083,730
Manufactures, n.e.s.	977,332,915	1,036,531,221	1,204,095,516

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1925 and 1926 BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1925		1926		1925		1926	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	24,803,854	19,590,009.	26,302,220	22,530,000	41,164,453	31,109,785	45,706,342	38,054,000
Forestry	857,239	784,911	797,959	743,082	11,757,871	9,923,622	12,383,993	10,177,119
Fisheries	2,228,604	1,598,119	1,923,866	1,358,934	13,914,346	10,213,779	16,951,521	12,505,922
Trapping	3,349	3,349	4,454	4,454	226,394	226,394	177,137	177,137
Mining	-	-	-	-	17,625,612	17,625,612	28,873,792	28,873,792
Electric Power	132,573	132,234	158,891	158,607	2,559,231	2,028,840	2,755,045	2,206,171
Construction	345,600	224,500	374,000	243,000	5,246,202	3,572,058	4,832,302	3,325,179
Custom and Repair	249,000	150,000	262,900	167,000	3,240,000	2,070,000	3,611,000	2,310,000
Manufactures (a)	4,290,149	1,484,484	4,069,335	1,431,375	65,033,701	27,179,505	73,505,642	34,366,377
Grand Total (a)	30,433,299	23,110,406	31,648,019	25,944,890	143,322,354	94,826,633	169,289,434	122,696,283

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

TABLE 4 - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1925 AND 1926 BY INDUSTRIES (cont.)

	NEW BRUNSWICK				:	QUEBEC			
	1925		1926			1925		1926	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	39,962,109	31,512,174	38,814,853	32,906,000	305,405,788	221,469,735	296,690,988	209,338,000	
Forestry	40,344,710	28,994,744	38,981,389	26,767,453	132,587,113	96,402,357	149,389,270	99,651,484	
Fisheries	5,824,071	4,798,589	6,338,097	5,325,478	3,484,418	3,044,919	3,581,384	3,110,964	
Trapping	161,754	161,754	234,832	734,832	2,199,306	2,199,306	2,923,809	2,923,809	
Mining	1,743,858	1,743,858	1,811,104	1,811,104	24,272,593	24,272,593	25,956,193	25,956,193	
Electric Power	1,624,445	1,259,633	1,859,611	1,399,166	26,129,836	22,764,898	31,550,700	25,894,000	
Construction	4,373,300	2,841,000	4,593,000	2,989,000	129,984,685	84,814,928	157,888,388	102,800,142	
Custom & Repair	2,025,000	1,294,000	2,260,000	1,445,000	18,570,000	11,860,000	20,500,000	13,106,000	
Manufactures (a)	73,374,660	28,466,368	74,122,239	30,047,278	820,563,757	408,103,754	905,300,824	462,373,211	
GRAND TOTAL(a)	141,589,238	87,097,614	140,899,963	90,004,329	1,318,067,087	795,993,531	1,427,395,573	860,554,498	

	ONTARIO				:	MANITOBA			
	1925		1926			1925		1926	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	520,244,520	363,406,466	558,984,501	378,092,000	146,708,685	112,462,851	145,495,121	120,166,000	
Forestry	131,602,383	93,271,213	127,338,147	87,695,696	5,534,245	4,414,973	4,792,129	3,904,185	
Fisheries	3,436,412	3,436,412	3,152,193	3,152,193	1,466,939	1,466,939	2,328,803	2,328,803	
Trapping	3,346,912	3,346,912	3,799,348	3,799,348	1,566,843	1,566,843	1,558,239	1,558,239	
Mining	93,814,720	87,992,370	92,536,728	84,702,296	2,276,759	2,276,759	3,073,528	3,073,528	
Electric Power	49,651,990	35,427,897	56,332,508	39,778,330	4,767,119	4,245,537	5,350,630	4,770,166	
Construction	123,797,433	79,674,315	144,894,829	94,060,078	13,115,579	8,626,039	19,212,701	12,479,354	
Custom & Repair	44,232,000	28,291,000	49,510,000	31,650,000	7,473,000	4,772,000	8,182,000	5,334,000	
Manufactures (a)	1,527,154,660	698,214,992	1,677,933,504	769,888,831	124,145,763	52,462,650	132,716,452	57,717,923	
GRAND TOTAL(a)	2,260,740,955	1,259,737,138	2,473,574,405	1,372,596,603	290,363,258	181,977,811	304,955,024	200,835,198	

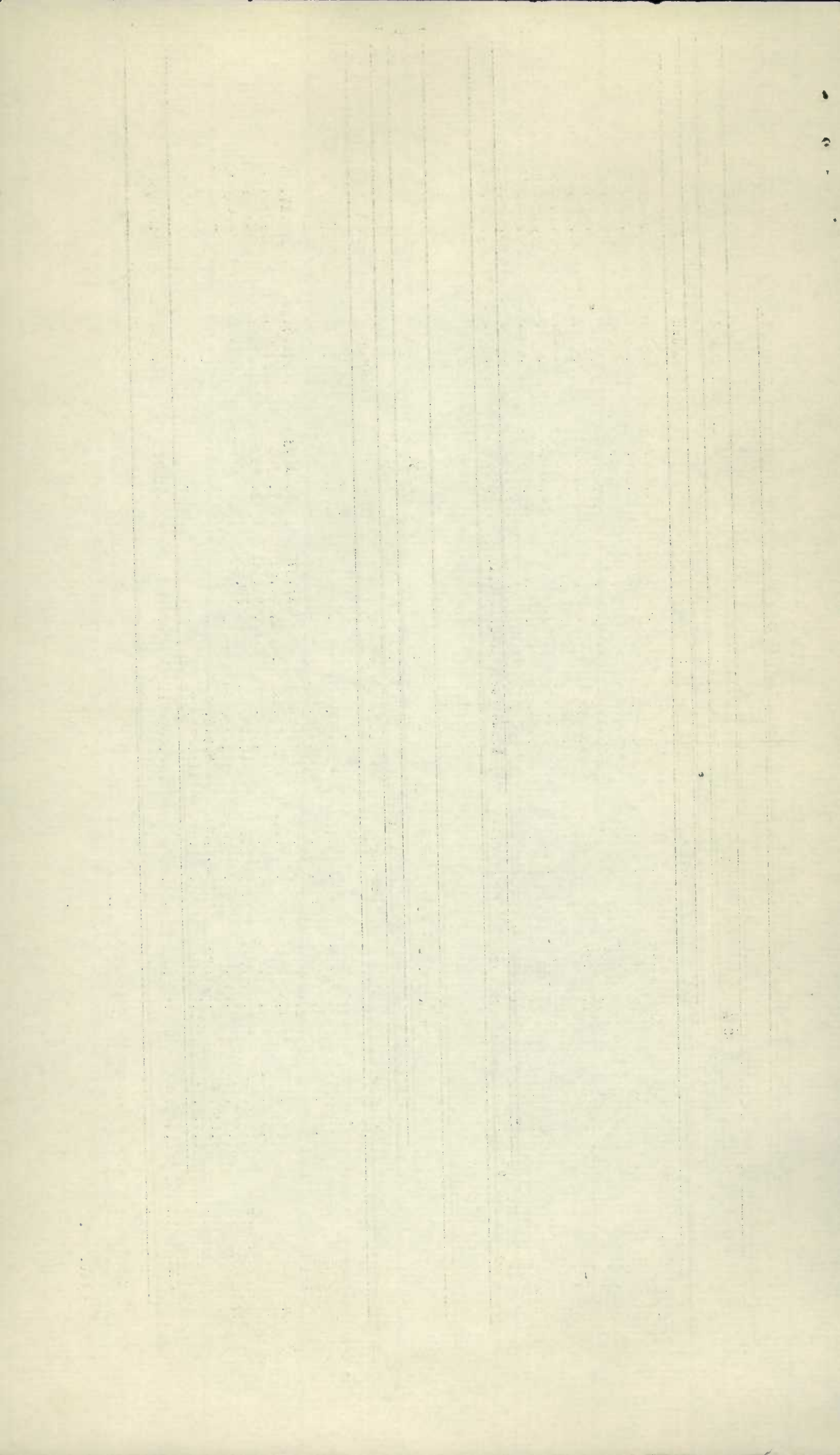
(a) See page 13 for note in regard to duplication.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1925 AND 1926 BY INDUSTRIES, (cont.)

	SASKATCHEWAN				ALBERTA			
	1925		1926		1925		1926	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	416,402,783	334,834,646	364,322,781	316,886,000	250,004,725	194,560,324	255,164,696	219,877,000
Forestry	2,585,388	2,309,475	2,603,715	2,476,729	3,820,558	3,370,345	4,700,746	4,017,875
Fisheries	494,882	497,062	444,268	444,288	450,504	450,504	749,076	749,076
Trapping	1,796,986	1,796,896	1,609,622	1,609,622	2,006,282	2,006,282	2,170,567	2,170,567
Mining	1,076,392	1,076,392	1,193,394	1,193,394	25,318,866	25,318,866	26,977,027	26,977,027
Electric Power	2,862,368	2,049,200	3,085,747	3,071,082	3,533,728	3,202,354	3,818,791	3,452,654
Construction	4,923,100	3,200,000	14,251,500	9,260,000	3,867,500	2,511,000	10,050,400	6,519,000
Custom & Repair	6,020,000	3,049,000	6,720,000	4,296,000	6,341,000	4,051,000	7,080,000	4,525,000
Manufactures (a)	40,093,273	15,739,892	47,108,097	17,900,062	75,113,517	29,257,607	83,425,631	33,599,099
GRAND TOTAL(a)	467,632,165	360,433,859	430,481,912	351,744,946	356,165,710	257,040,994	379,281,718	294,101,161

	BRITISH COLUMBIA				YUKON			
	1925		1926		1925		1926	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	46,051,890	34,121,430	47,693,751	35,495,000	-	-	-	-
Forestry	105,656,306	73,753,202	113,617,771	77,410,961	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	30,572,521	22,414,618	37,565,891	27,367,109	15,370	15,370	17,866	17,866
Trapping	1,395,512	1,395,519	1,779,111	1,779,111	2,074,828	2,074,828	3,343,917	3,343,917
Mining	85,992,301	64,405,242	97,026,201	65,622,976	1,791,641	1,791,641	2,226,813	2,226,813
Electric Power	9,237,864	7,356,703	10,451,862	8,119,144	88,726	74,288	96,155	84,413
Construction	24,562,082	16,639,050	29,808,413	19,412,570	-	-	-	-
Custom & Repair	8,130,000	5,197,000	9,242,000	5,910,000	-	-	-	-
Manufactures (a)	218,775,835	99,948,855	249,619,714	111,773,090	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL(a)	400,373,303	260,941,481	447,257,780	289,109,011	3,970,565	3,956,127	5,664,751	5,673,009

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



(c) 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:

	1925		1926	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	2,477,069	357,200	2,245,606	691,562
Nova Scotia	17,445,456	9,127,962	19,507,340	9,101,414
New Brunswick	27,844,669	13,996,506	28,115,162	12,920,982
Quebec	147,130,411	78,938,959	166,385,983	84,599,305
Ontario	236,540,075	133,426,439	240,907,353	120,222,169
Manitoba	16,691,674	10,336,780	17,764,579	10,497,000
Saskatchewan	10,703,007	5,596,414	10,937,232	5,472,231
Alberta	14,298,970	7,703,288	14,959,216	7,794,117
British Columbia	130,001,015	64,370,138	149,546,934	63,784,950
CANADA	603,132,346	324,348,686	650,369,405	315,083,730

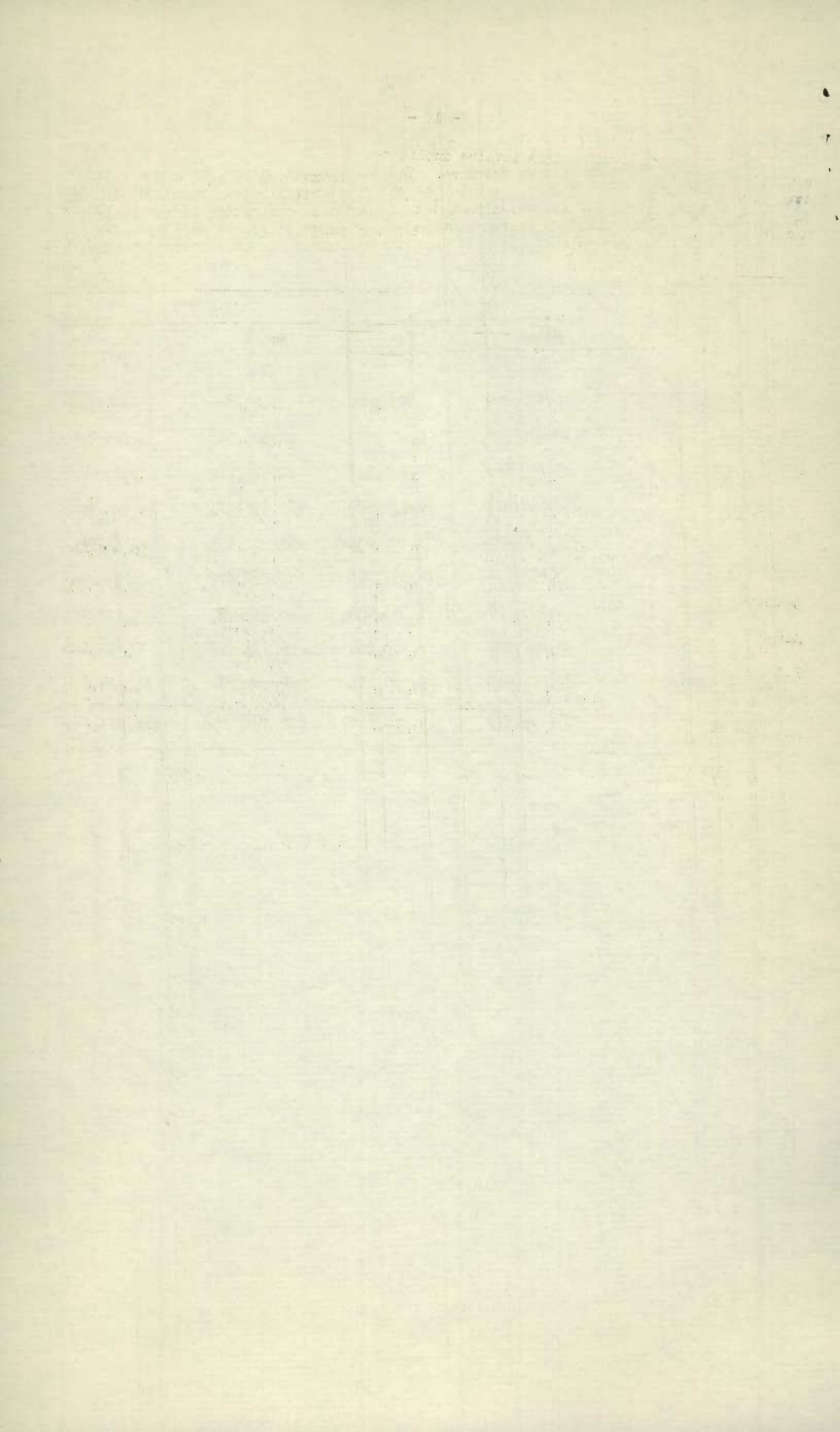


TABLE 5 - PERCENTAGES OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE TOTAL NET OUTPUT.
1925 and 1926

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Agriculture	84.8	86.9	32.8	31.0	36.2	36.6	27.8	24.3	26.8	27.0	61.8	59.8	92.8	90.1
Forestry	3.4	2.9	10.5	8.3	33.3	29.7	12.1	11.6	7.4	6.4	2.4	1.9	0.7	0.7
Fisheries	6.9	5.2	10.8	10.2	5.5	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.1
Trapping	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
Mining	0.0	0.0	18.6	23.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	7.0	6.2	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.3
Electric Power	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.4	0.8	0.9
Construction	1.0	0.9	3.8	2.7	3.3	3.3	10.7	12.0	6.3	6.8	4.8	2.2	0.9	2.6
Repair Work	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.1	1.2
Manufactures, n.e.s.	2.7	2.9	19.0	20.5	16.6	19.0	41.3	43.9	44.8	47.3	23.1	23.5	2.0	3.6
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)	6.4	5.5	28.7	28.0	32.7	33.4	51.3	53.7	55.4	56.1	28.8	28.7	4.4	5.1

	Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Canada	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Agriculture	75.7	74.8	13.1	12.3	-	-	40.4	38.0
Forestry	1.3	1.4	26.3	26.8	-	-	9.4	8.7
Fisheries	0.2	0.2	8.6	9.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.6
Trapping	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	52.4 (a)	58.9 (a)	0.4	0.5
Mining	9.8	9.2	24.7	22.7	45.5	39.3	6.8	6.7
Electric Power	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.4
Construction	1.0	2.2	6.4	6.7	-	-	6.1	6.9
Repair Work	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	-	-	1.9	1.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.	8.4	8.8	13.8	16.6	-	-	31.2	33.3
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)	11.4	11.4	38.3	38.7	00.0	00.0	40.9	42.0

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

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 of the proposed system.
 It outlines the objectives and
 the scope of the project.
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 of the system, including the
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 of the system, including the
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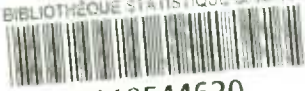
1925 and 1926

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Agriculture	84.8	86.9	32.8	31.0	36.2	36.6	27.8	24.3	28.8	27.6	61.8	59.8	92.8	90.1
Forestry	3.4	2.9	10.5	8.3	33.3	29.7	12.1	11.6	7.4	6.4	2.4	1.9	0.7	0.7
Fisheries	0.7	5.2	10.8	10.2	5.5	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.1
Trapping	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
Mining	0.0	0.0	18.6	23.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	7.0	6.2	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.3
Electric Power	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.4	0.8	0.9
Construction	1.0	0.9	3.8	2.7	3.3	3.3	10.7	12.0	6.3	6.8	4.8	6.2	0.9	2.6
Repair Work	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.1	1.2
Manufactures, n.e.s.	2.7	2.9	19.0	20.5	16.6	19.0	41.3	43.9	44.6	47.3	23.1	23.5	2.0	3.6
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)	6.4	5.5	28.7	28.0	32.7	33.4	51.3	53.7	55.4	56.1	28.8	28.7	4.4	5.1

	Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Canada	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Agriculture	75.7	74.8	13.1	12.3	-	-	40.4	38.0
Forestry	1.3	1.4	26.3	26.8	-	-	9.4	8.7
Fisheries	0.2	0.2	8.6	9.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.6
Trapping	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	52.4 (a)	58.9 (a)	0.4	0.5
Mining	9.8	9.2	24.7	22.7	45.5	39.3	6.8	6.7
Electric Power	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.4
Construction	1.0	2.2	6.4	6.7	-	-	6.1	6.9
Repair Work	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	-	-	1.9	1.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.	8.4	8.8	13.6	16.6	-	-	31.2	33.3
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)	11.4	11.4	38.3	38.7	00.0	00.0	40.9	42.0

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

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