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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.

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1927

The net value of Canadian production, according to a survey just completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was greater in 1927 than in any other year since the termination of the war. The value of production in 1927 was 7.8 p.c. greater than in 1926 and about 6 p.c. greater than in 1920, which held second place in the nine year period. The marked increase in 1927 is accounted for by 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 1927, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of statistics compiled by its various branches, was \$3,896,000,000. This amount compares with \$3,613,000,000 in 1926 and \$3,325,000,000 in 1925.

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 1927 would represent created values of \$5,994,000,000, as compared with \$5,558,000,000 in 1926 and \$5,115,000,000 for 1925.

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 fisheries and forestry increases were shown in 1927 over 1926, while the decline in forestry was insignificant. The greatest percentage gain was in construction, the net output in 1927 being \$318,000,000, an increase of \$67,000,000 or 26 p.c. Manufacturing, however, took first place in the matter of absolute increases, the net output of the manufacturing industries in 1927 being \$1,636,000,000 as against \$1,519,000,000 in 1926, an increase of \$117,000,000 or 7.7 p.c. Mineral production was valued at \$247,000,000 as compared with \$240,000,000 in 1926, an increase of \$7,000,000, or nearly 3 p.c. The advance in agricultural production was over \$110,000,000 or 3 p.c., the total for 1927 being \$1,483,000,000. An important increase also took place in electric power, where the gain was 17 p.c. A slight decrease was shown in forestry production, while the total for custom and repair industries, estimated for purposes of comparison, shows an appreciable increase.

A summary of the gross and net values of production in the years from 1924 to 1927 is given by industries in Table 1 on page 5, while details of net production are given for the period from 1925 to 1927 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 1927, the lead of manufactures over agriculture, which was 10 p.c. in 1926, was increased to 10.5 p.c. in 1927. Agricultural production in 1927 represented 38.1 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the value added by the manufacturing processes in 1927 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

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industries with which they are associated. Eliminating this duplication, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included was 33.1 p.c. of the total net production. Construction held third place with a percentage of 8.2 p.c. in 1927. Forestry was in fourth place, with a percentage of 8.0 p.c., followed by mining, with a percentage of 6.3 p.c.; in 1926 mining represented 6.7 p.c. and forestry 8.7 p.c. The electric power group had an output of 2.7 p.c. of the total net production. Repair work, fisheries and trapping followed with percentages in 1927 of 1.9, 1.3 and 0.4, respectively.

#### The Trend of Provincial Production during Recent Years

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 1927 exhibited considerable variation in the different provinces. In Prince Edward Island, the lowest point was reached in 1922, followed by substantial recovery from 1924 to 1926, with a moderate decline in 1927. The depression in Nova Scotia was maintained from 1920 to 1925, production in 1926 and 1927 showing a marked reversal of the trend in preceding years. The trend in New Brunswick showed increases in 1925 and 1926, with a recession in 1927.

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 and 1927. The decline of 1921 was also very severe in Ontario, but after that year continuous 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 1927.

The special feature in the case of Manitoba was the marked increase in 1924 over 1923. The increase of 1926 was counterbalanced by the decline in 1927. While a decline was shown in Saskatchewan in 1921, the total of 1920 was exceeded in 1922 and again from 1925 to 1927, when agricultural revenues were very satisfactory. High points in the net value of production in Alberta were attained in 1923 and 1927. In British Columbia, steady increases were shown during the recovery from 1922 to 1927, the upward trend being fairly continuous during the six years.

#### Comparisons of 1927 with 1926, by provinces

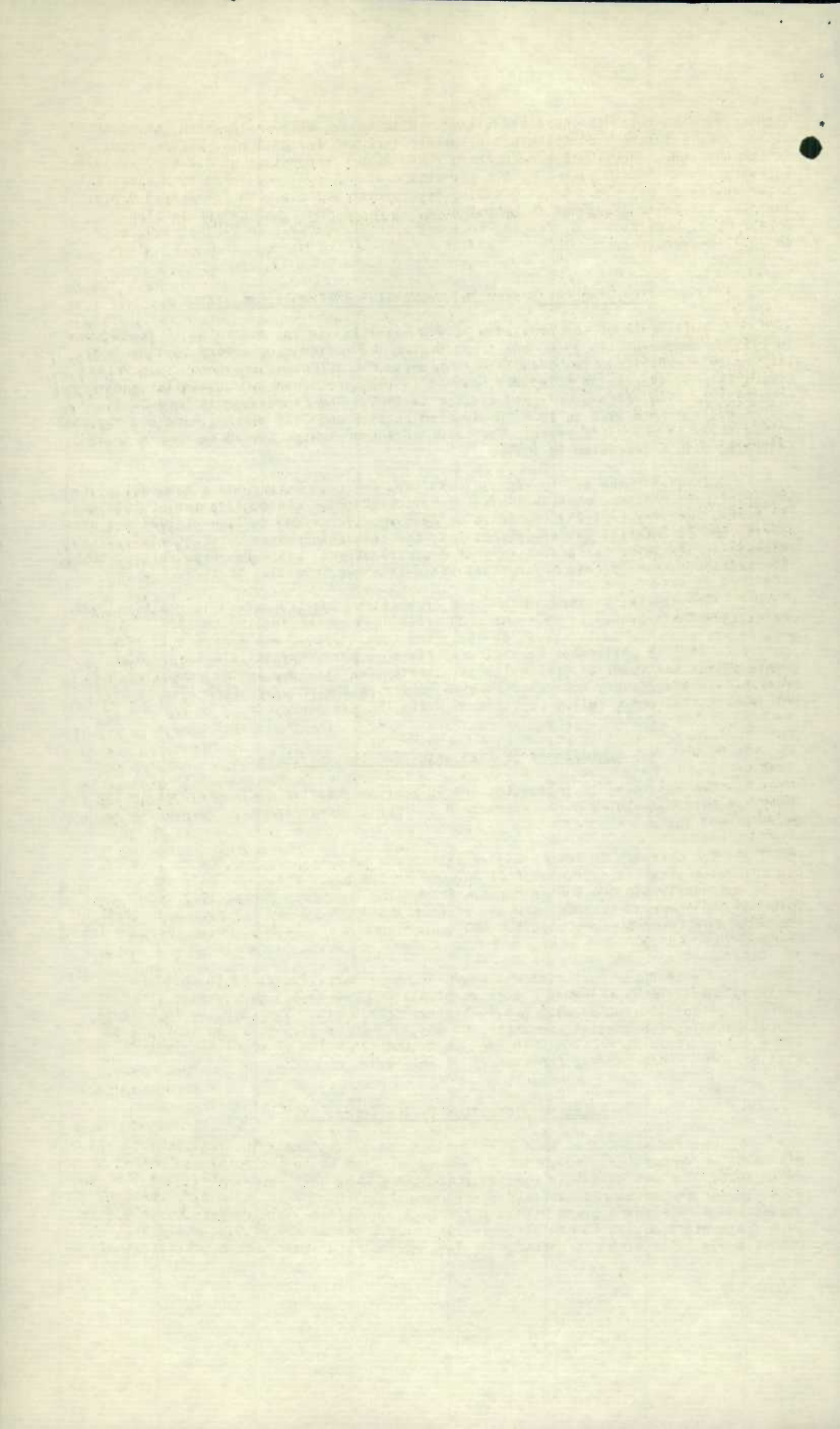
The net value of production showed increases during 1927 over 1926 in six provinces, while declines were experienced in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Yukon.

The decrease in Prince Edward Island was more than \$2,500,000 or 10 p.c. New Brunswick showed a decrease of \$1,300,000 or 1.4 p.c., while the gain in Nova Scotia was nearly \$10,000,000 or 8 p.c. Production in Quebec during 1927 was \$918,000,000, representing an increase of nearly \$58,000,000 or 6.7 p.c. over 1926. The total for Ontario was \$1,453,500,000 compared with \$1,372,600,000 in 1926, an increase of \$80,900,000 or 6 p.c.

Considerable variation was shown in the Prairie Provinces in this comparison. Manitoba experienced a decline of \$11,000,000 or 5.5 p.c., while the marked increase of \$87,400,000 or 29.7 p.c. was shown in Alberta. The increase in Saskatchewan was also substantial, amounting to \$55,700,000 or 15.8 p.c. An increase of 2.2 p.c. was shown in British Columbia, where the net value of production was \$295,600,000. (See Table 2 for summary of values.)

#### Relative Production by Provinces, 1927

Ontario and Quebec held first and second places among the provinces in the net value of production, though the percentage of Ontario to the total was not so high as in 1926. The net output in the two provinces during 1926 represented 37.3 p.c. and 23.6 p.c. of the total respectively, compared with 38.0 p.c. and 23.8 p.c. in 1926. Saskatchewan held third place with a percentage of 10.4 in 1927, compared with 9.7 in 1926. Alberta occupied fourth place in 1927 with a percentage of 9.8, while British Columbia was fifth with a percentage of 7.6 and Manitoba sixth with a percentage of



4.9. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were next in importance in the order named, with percentages in 1927 of 3.4 and 2.3 and 0.6, respectively. The Yukon Territory contributed 0.1 p.c. to the total.

#### Types of Productive Activities in the Provinces, 1927

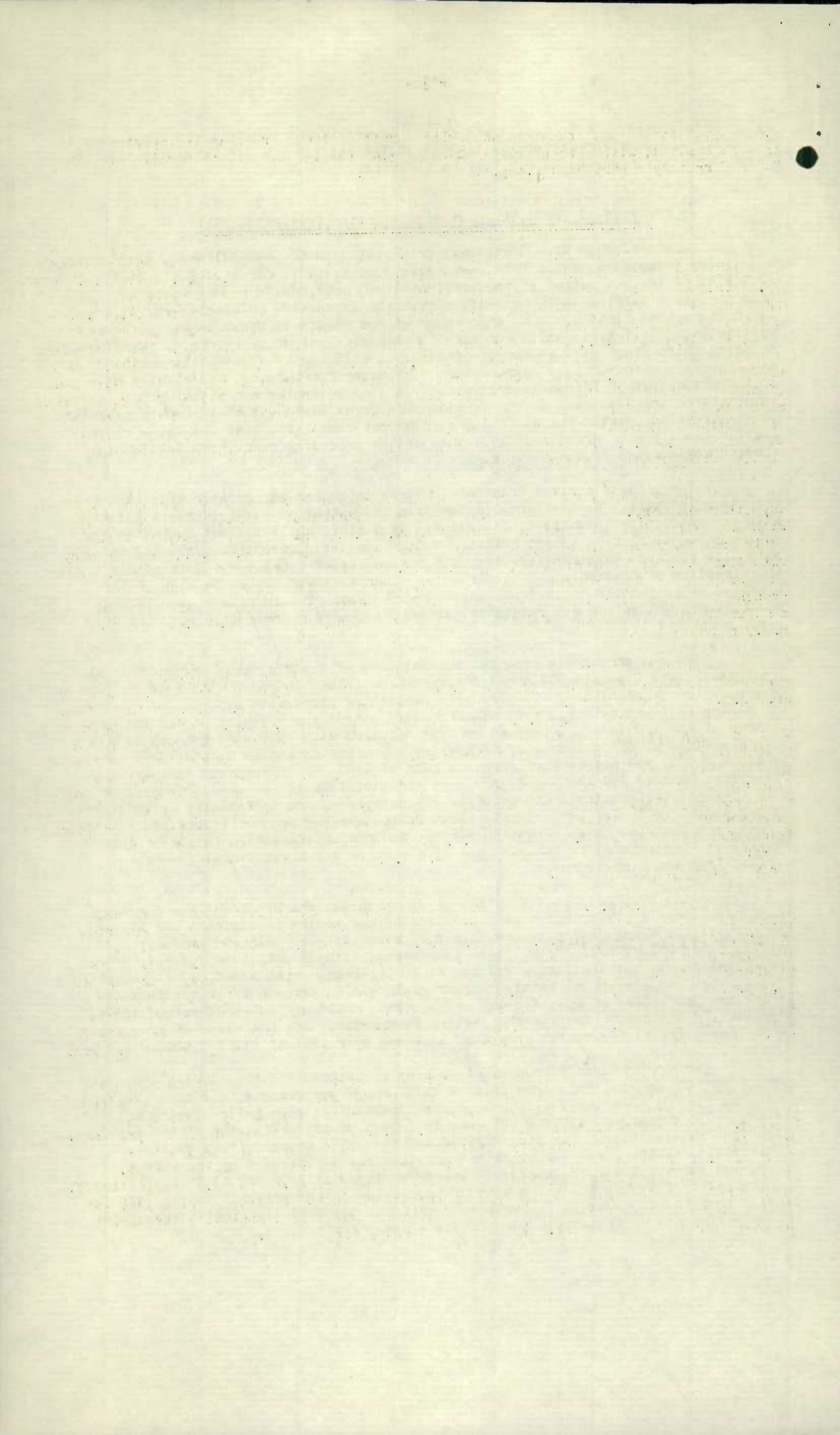
Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, which were respectively accountable for 25.4 p.c., 24.4 p.c. and 22.7 p.c. of the net output of the province; the contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries was 17.2 p.c. Agriculture took first place as a producer of new wealth in New Brunswick, the proportion being 32.7 p.c., while forestry furnished an output of 29.5 p.c. Manufacturing occupied third place with an output of 21 p.c., followed by construction with 5.7 p.c. and fisheries with 5.0 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 83.6 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. A decline in the net output of agriculture, manufactures and fisheries in the Maritime Provinces was counterbalanced by increases in construction, mining and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was 2.5 p.c. greater in 1927 than in the preceding year, Nova Scotia alone showing an increase of about 8 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 44.9 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division, referred to the same base, was 56.2 p.c., and forestry with 11.2 p.c. and construction with 10.9 p.c. occupied third and fourth places. With the exception of fisheries and construction, increases were shown in each of the branches of production in 1927 as compared with 1926. The increases over 1926 in manufactures and in the generation of electrical energy reached 11.6 p.c. and 30.4 p.c., respectively.

The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$694,600,000 or 47.8 p.c. of the total, compared with \$378,800,000 or 26.1 p.c. from agriculture. Construction held third place with 8.5 p.c. of the total, and mining followed with 6.2 p.c. The forestry output was 5.5 p.c. of the net production of the province. Increases in 1927 compared with 1926 were general in all the main divisions of production except forestry. The net output of manufactures increased by \$48,200,000, and agriculture showed a gain of \$700,000. Except in forestry and fisheries, 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. About 50 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario, and 25.5 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same source.

About 89.5 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 51.9 p.c. and 78.2 p.c. respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 7.7 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was second in importance with Manitoba, representing 27.3 p.c. of the provincial total. 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 1926 of \$31,900,000 or 3.8 p.c.

The net production from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1927 was about \$120,700,000, but more than half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, \$50,000,000, was 16.9 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, forestry constituted the chief source of new wealth - about 26 p.c. of the total output of the province was contributed by the forest. Mining and farming followed in order, with percentages of 20.6 and 13.5, respectively. The general increase in the net output of production in the province during 1927 indicated 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 or 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.

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TABLE 1 - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FROM 1924 to 1927.

Division of Industry	1924		1925		1926		1927	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	1,530,481,735	1,140,895,500	1,792,828,807	1,342,889,420	1,779,175,253	1,373,344,000	1,878,093,214	1,483,043,000
Forestry	433,816,948	311,265,847	434,745,813	313,412,842	454,773,119	312,844,584	453,694,831	311,915,163
Fisheries	56,014,651	44,534,235	61,896,067	47,942,131	73,052,985	56,360,633	63,876,559	49,497,038
Trapping	14,785,634	14,785,634	14,778,173	14,778,173	17,609,036	17,609,036	17,640,781	17,640,781
Mining	230,016,492	209,583,406	253,912,742	226,583,333	279,674,780	240,437,123	279,873,382	247,356,695
Electric Power	95,169,768	74,616,863	102,587,882	79,341,584	115,467,940	88,933,733	134,818,567	104,033,297
Total Primary Production .....	2,360,285,228	1,795,661,485	2,660,749,484	2,024,947,483	2,719,753,113	2,089,529,109	2,827,997,334	2,213,485,974
Construction	287,687,809	187,114,415	310,215,481	202,102,890	385,913,533	251,088,323	488,439,727	317,944,127
Custom and Repair (a)	90,837,351	58,053,266	96,280,000	61,534,000	107,367,900	68,743,000	116,082,000	74,174,000
Manufactures (b)	2,695,053,582	1,256,643,901	2,948,545,315	1,360,879,907	3,247,803,438	1,519,179,246	3,425,498,540	1,635,923,936
Total Second- ary Production (b)	3,073,578,742	1,501,811,582	3,355,040,796	1,624,516,797	3,741,084,871	1,839,010,369	4,030,020,267	2,028,042,063
GRAND TOTAL	4,930,417,387	3,018,182,081	5,412,657,934	3,325,115,594	5,010,468,579	3,113,455,948	6,180,559,051	3,896,280,555

- (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, 1926 and 1927 were estimated according to the percentage change in the data for manufacturing.
- (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 1924 to a gross of \$503,446,583 and a net of \$279,310,986, in 1925 to a gross of \$603,132,346 and a net of \$324,348,686 in 1926 to a gross of \$650,369,405 and a net of \$315,083,730 and in 1927 to a gross of \$677,458,550 and a net of \$345,247,482, is eliminated from the grand total.

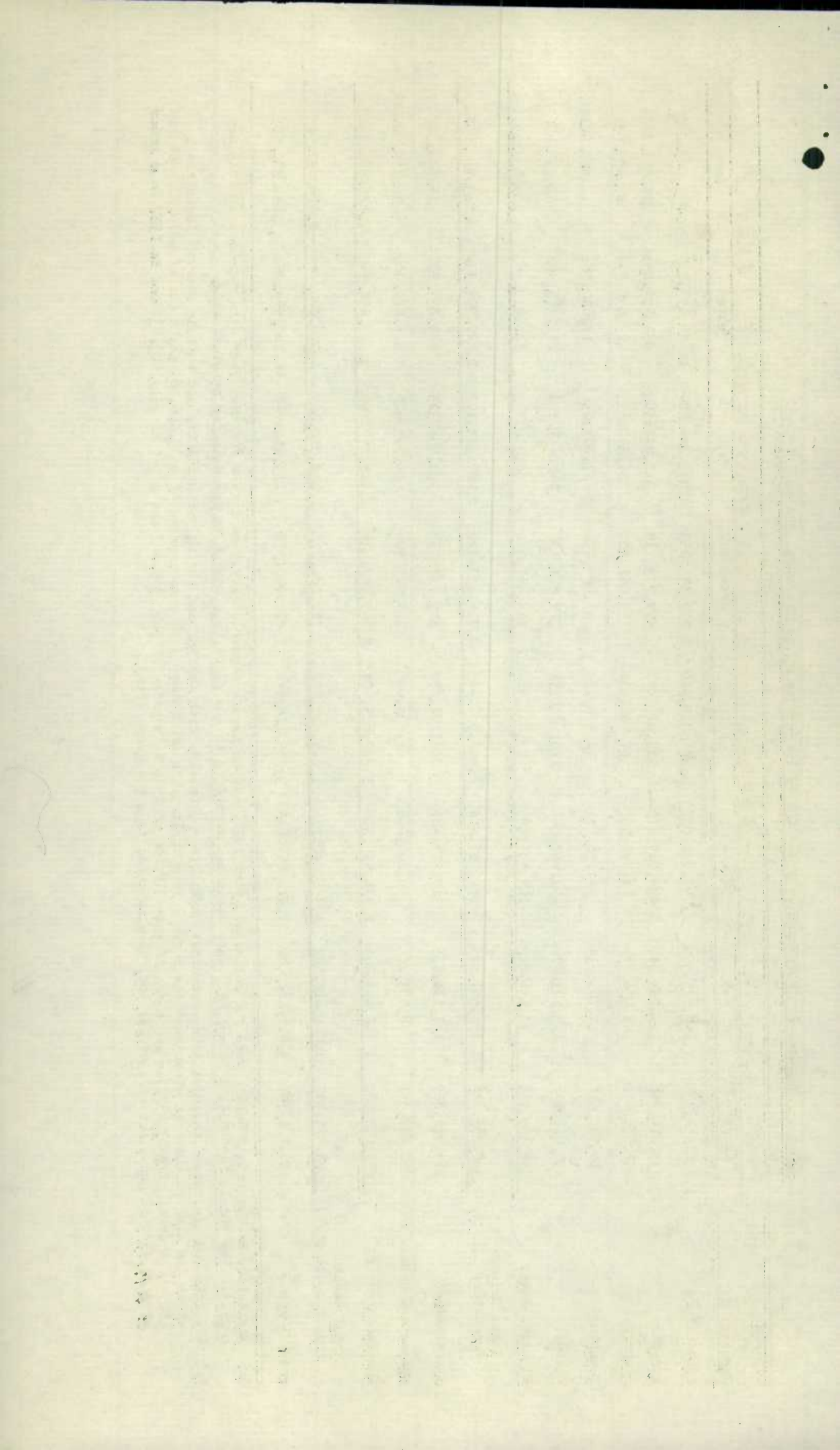


TABLE 2 - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1925 to 1927.

Province	1925		Percentages of Total Net Value	1926		Percentages of Total Net Value	1927		Percentages of Total Net Value
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value	
Prince Edward Island	30,433,299	23,110,406	0.7	31,648,019	25,944,890	0.7	29,324,024	23,419,044	0.6
Nova Scotia	143,322,354	94,826,633	2.9	169,289,434	122,896,283	3.4	190,663,835	132,846,100	3.4
New Brunswick	141,589,238	87,097,614	2.6	140,899,963	90,004,329	2.5	139,288,463	88,714,359	2.3
Quebec	1,318,067,087	795,993,531	23.9	1,427,395,573	860,554,498	23.8	1,515,224,487	918,354,991	23.6
Ontario	2,260,740,955	1,259,737,138	37.9	2,473,574,405	1,372,596,603	38.0	2,600,123,121	1,453,508,408	37.3
Manitoba	290,363,258	181,977,811	5.5	304,955,024	200,835,198	5.6	299,059,886	189,658,587	4.9
Saskatchewan	467,632,165	360,433,859	10.8	430,481,912	351,744,946	9.7	488,715,415	407,406,478	10.4
Alberta	356,165,710	257,040,994	7.7	379,281,718	294,101,181	8.1	468,991,168	381,543,218	9.8
British Columbia	400,373,303	260,941,481	7.9	447,353,935	289,189,424	8.0	443,929,088	295,603,020	7.6
Yukon	3,970,565	3,956,127	0.1	5,588,596	5,588,596	0.2	5,239,564	5,226,350	0.1
GRAND TOTAL	5,412,657,934	3,325,115,594	100.0	5,810,468,579	3,613,455,948	100.0	6,180,559,051	3,896,280,555	100.0

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TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1925, 1926 AND 1927, INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	Net Production		
	1925	1926	1927
	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture -			
Field Crops	1,078,645,100	1,039,221,000	1,115,043,000
Fruits and Vegetables	47,684,000	42,706,000	45,707,000
Maple products	5,288,000	4,896,000	4,935,000
Tobacco	7,004,000	7,380,000	9,112,000
Grass and clover seed	3,594,000	5,097,000	3,841,000
Honey	2,529,000	1,956,000	2,937,000
Flax Fibre	454,000	208,000	321,000
<b>Total Field Husbandry.....</b>	<b>1,145,198,100</b>	<b>1,101,464,000</b>	<b>1,181,896,000</b>
Farm Animals	151,424,000	178,383,000	183,927,000
Wool	3,958,000	4,140,000	4,108,000
Dairy Products -			
Dairy Butter	32,128,799	28,253,000	30,435,121
Creamery Butter	63,008,097	61,753,000	65,709,986
Home Made Cheese	95,073	80,000	70,654
Factory Cheese	36,571,556	28,808,000	25,522,148
Miscellaneous Factory Products	16,882,747	17,767,000	18,879,335
Milk Consumed fresh or other-wise used	92,383,048	109,658,000 1/	109,725,756 1/
Poultry and eggs	69,675,000	83,569,000	97,937,000
Fur Farming -			
Pelts	782,000	1,225,000	2,154,000
Animals	2,897,000	2,295,000	2,644,000
<b>Total Animal Husbandry.....</b>	<b>197,691,320(2)</b>	<b>271,880,000 2/</b>	<b>301,147,000 2/</b>
<b>Total Agricultural Production...</b>	<b>1,342,889,420</b>	<b>1,373,344,000</b>	<b>1,483,043,000</b>
Forestry -			
Logs and bolts	73,320,369	78,921,416	77,438,700
Pulp Wood	48,012,602	63,007,119	64,340,968
Railway ties	14,491,557	6,792,087	6,242,865
All other forest products	73,452,033	55,715,706	57,609,194
<b>Total Forestry Operations</b>	<b>209,276,561</b>	<b>204,436,328</b>	<b>205,631,727</b>
Saw mill products	51,932,500	56,261,176	56,181,854
Pulp mill products	52,203,781	52,147,080	50,101,582
<b>Total Milling Operations...</b>	<b>104,136,281</b>	<b>108,408,256</b>	<b>106,283,436</b>
<b>Total Forestry Production.....</b>	<b>313,412,842</b>	<b>312,844,584</b>	<b>311,915,163</b>
Fisheries -			
Fish sold fresh by fishermen	16,060,932	18,634,687	18,138,789
Sales to canning and curing establishments	13,953,936	16,692,352	14,379,521
Fish domestically cured	1,500,207	1,535,182	273,640
Fish canning and curing establishments (value added)	16,427,056	19,498,412	16,705,088
<b>Total Fisheries Production.....</b>	<b>47,942,131</b>	<b>56,360,633</b>	<b>49,497,038</b>
Trapping -			
Fur Production (Wild Life)	14,778,173	17,609,036	17,640,781

(1) Three per cent for wastage was deducted from value of milk consumed fresh in 1926 and 1927.

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

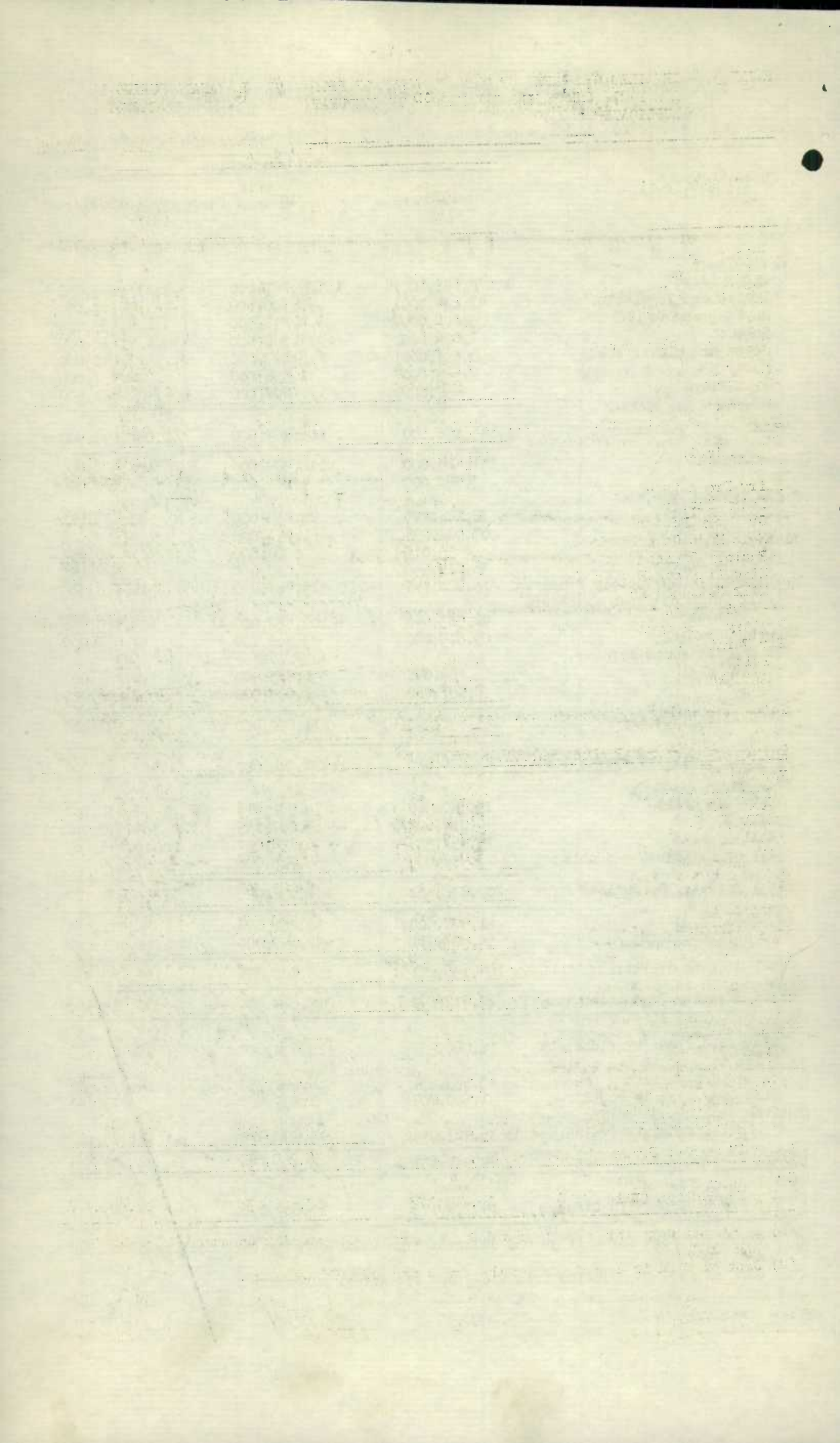


TABLE 3 - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1924, 1926 AND 1927 INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS. (Concluded).

Classification	Net Production		
	1925	1926	1927
	\$	\$	\$
Mining -			
Metallics	117,082,298	115,237,581	113,561,030
Salt refining	1,410,697	1,480,149	1,614,667
Other non-metallic	70,441,104	83,759,995	87,371,579
Cement	14,046,704	13,013,283	14,391,937
Brick and tile	7,374,551	8,146,514	8,995,741
Fire brick and fire clay	702,707	706,984	715,608
Clay sewer pipe	1,182,454	1,177,247	1,137,284
Stoneware and pottery	269,979	322,726	311,085
Lime	3,387,652	3,781,484	3,923,388
Other structural materials and clay products	10,685,187	12,811,160	15,334,376
<b>Total Mineral Production</b>	<b>226,583,333</b>	<b>240,437,123</b>	<b>247,356,695</b>
Electric Light and Power (a)	79,341,584	88,933,733	104,033,297
<b>Total Primary Production</b>	<b>2,024,947,483</b>	<b>2,089,529,109</b>	<b>2,213,485,974</b>
Construction -			
General construction	193,500,000	242,271,000	307,000,000
Shipbuilding	8,602,890	8,817,323	10,944,127
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>202,102,890</b>	<b>251,088,323</b>	<b>317,944,127</b>
Custom and repair	61,534,000	68,714,000	74,174,000
Manufactures -			
Vegetable Products	227,526,377	244,004,302	283,374,975
Animal products	115,863,479	122,920,658	132,260,556
Textiles	143,950,124	163,502,261	183,137,300
Wood and paper	310,642,862	339,062,685	357,786,924
Iron and steel	205,041,508	247,168,476	264,819,160
Non-ferrous metals	85,701,766	92,888,719	112,757,295
Non-metallic minerals	78,969,840	91,863,604	89,433,536
Chemicals	56,607,527	62,464,944	63,854,084
Miscellaneous including Central Electric Stations	136,576,424	155,303,597	148,500,106
<b>Total Manufactures (b)</b>	<b>1,360,879,907</b>	<b>1,519,179,246</b>	<b>1,635,923,936</b>
<b>Total Secondary Production</b>	<b>1,624,516,797</b>	<b>1,839,010,569</b>	<b>2,028,042,063</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (b)</b>	<b>3,325,115,594</b>	<b>3,613,455,948</b>	<b>3,896,280,555</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, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand total.			
Dairy factories	30,653,832	31,950,139	33,176,852
Sawmills and pulp mills	108,397,898	108,408,256	106,283,436
Fish canning and curing	16,427,056	14,156,635	12,719,763
Shipbuilding	8,602,890	8,817,323	10,944,127
Mineral industries	57,679,128	62,817,544	78,090,007
Electric power	102,587,882	88,933,733	104,033,297
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,348,686</b>	<b>315,083,730</b>	<b>345,247,482</b>
<b>Manufactures, n.e.s.</b>	<b>1,036,531,221</b>	<b>1,204,095,516</b>	<b>1,290,676,454</b>

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TABLE 4 - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1926 and 1927, BY INDUSTRIES.

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1926		1927		1926		1927	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	26,302,220	22,530,000	23,357,246	19,486,000	45,706,342	38,054,000	41,384,818	33,733,000
Forestry	797,959	743,083	865,142	783,405	12,383,993	10,177,119	13,414,496	11,018,818
Fisheries	1,923,866	1,358,934	1,951,313	1,367,807	16,951,521	12,505,922	14,680,792	10,783,631
Trapping	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454	177,137	177,137	207,326	207,326
Mining	-	-	-	-	28,873,792	28,873,792	30,111,221	30,111,221
Electric Power	158,891	158,607	172,692	172,197	2,755,045	2,206,171	3,024,754	2,463,923
Construction	374,000	243,000	559,000	363,100	4,832,302	3,325,179	29,114,715	19,131,056
Custom and Repair	262,900	167,000	283,000	181,000	3,611,000	2,310,000	3,901,000	2,493,000
Manufactures (a)	4,069,335	1,431,375	4,493,628	1,638,190	73,505,642	34,368,377	74,458,297	32,398,977
Grand Total (a)	31,648,019	25,944,890	29,324,024	23,419,044	169,289,434	122,896,283	190,663,835	132,846,100

(a) See page 12 for note in regard to duplication.

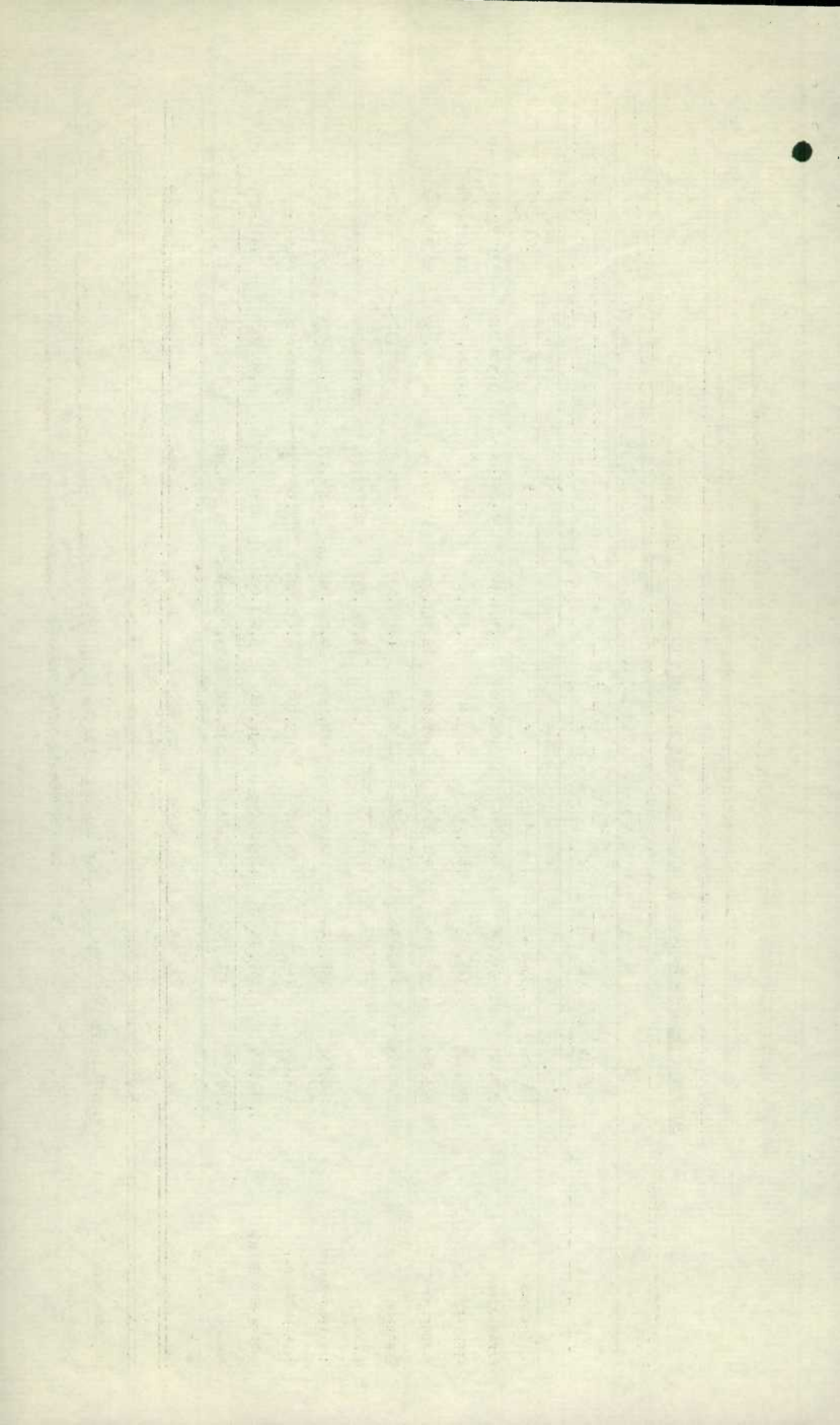


TABLE 4 - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1926 AND 1927, BY INDUSTRIES (Con't.)

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1926		1927		1926		1927	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	38,814,853	32,906,000	34,923,473	29,032,000	296,690,988	209,338,000	308,649,280	220,902,000
Forestry	38,981,389	26,767,453	38,027,035	26,135,977	149,389,270	99,651,484	156,224,261	102,535,330
Fisheries	6,338,097	5,325,478	5,276,161	4,406,673	3,581,384	3,110,964	3,128,887	2,736,450
Trapping	234,832	734,832	234,832	234,832	2,923,809	2,923,809	2,924,315	2,924,315
Mining	1,811,104	1,811,104	2,148,535	2,148,535	25,956,133	25,956,193	33,929,603	28,870,403
Electric Power	1,859,611	1,399,166	1,929,628	1,503,019	31,550,700	25,894,000	41,778,413	33,761,967
Construction	4,593,000	2,989,000	7,824,900	5,092,000	157,888,388	102,800,142	154,300,122	100,404,431
Custom & Repair	2,260,000	1,445,000	2,440,000	1,559,000	20,500,000	13,106,000	22,131,000	14,141,000
Manufactures (a)	74,122,239	30,047,278	72,666,665	29,886,083	905,300,824	462,373,211	990,582,995	516,221,599
GRAND TOTAL (a)	140,899,963	90,004,329	139,288,463	88,714,359	1,427,395,573	860,554,498	1,515,224,487	918,354,991

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1926		1927		1926		1927	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	558,984,501	378,092,000	556,284,933	378,825,000	145,495,121	120,166,000	122,513,987	98,332,000
Forestry	127,338,147	87,695,696	116,488,992	80,173,135	4,792,129	3,904,185	7,210,095	6,351,156
Fisheries	3,152,193	3,152,193	3,670,229	3,670,229	2,328,803	2,328,803	2,039,738	2,039,738
Trapping	3,799,348	3,799,348	3,800,004	3,800,004	1,558,239	1,558,239	1,558,339	1,558,339
Mining	92,536,728	84,702,296	99,747,656	89,982,962	3,073,528	3,073,528	2,888,912	2,888,912
Electric Power	56,332,508	39,778,330	63,197,412	44,173,983	5,358,630	4,770,166	6,057,796	5,409,242
Construction	144,894,829	94,060,078	191,026,814	124,180,554	19,212,701	12,479,354	24,043,776	15,609,422
Custom & Repair	49,510,000	31,650,000	53,445,000	34,150,000	8,182,000	5,334,000	9,006,000	5,755,000
Manufactures (a)	1,677,933,504	769,888,831	1,758,004,575	818,132,010	132,718,452	57,717,923	142,089,678	62,579,912
GRAND TOTAL (a)	2,473,574,405	1,372,596,603	2,600,123,121	1,453,508,408	304,955,024	200,835,198	299,059,886	189,658,587

(a) See page 12 for notes in regard to duplication.

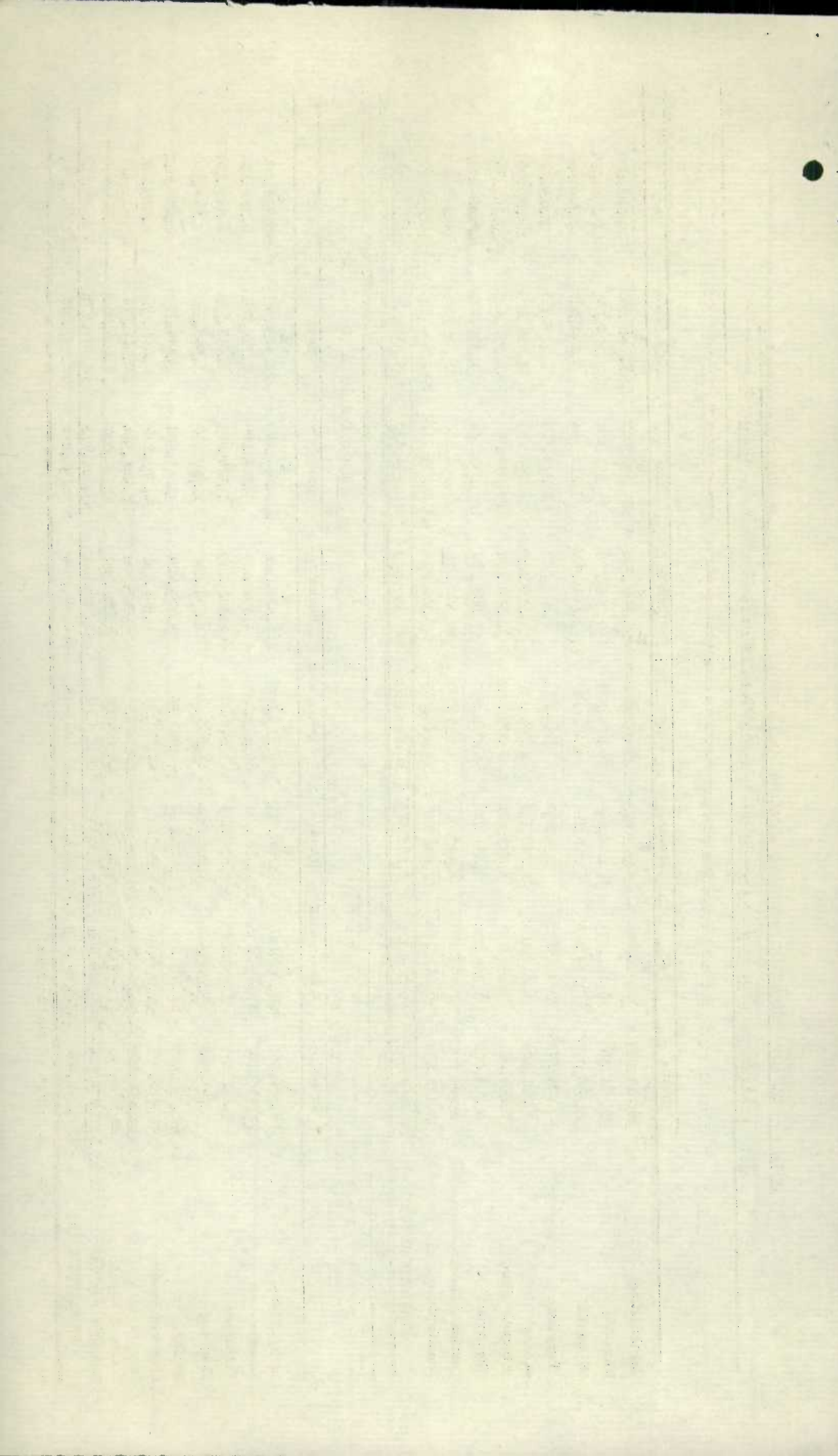


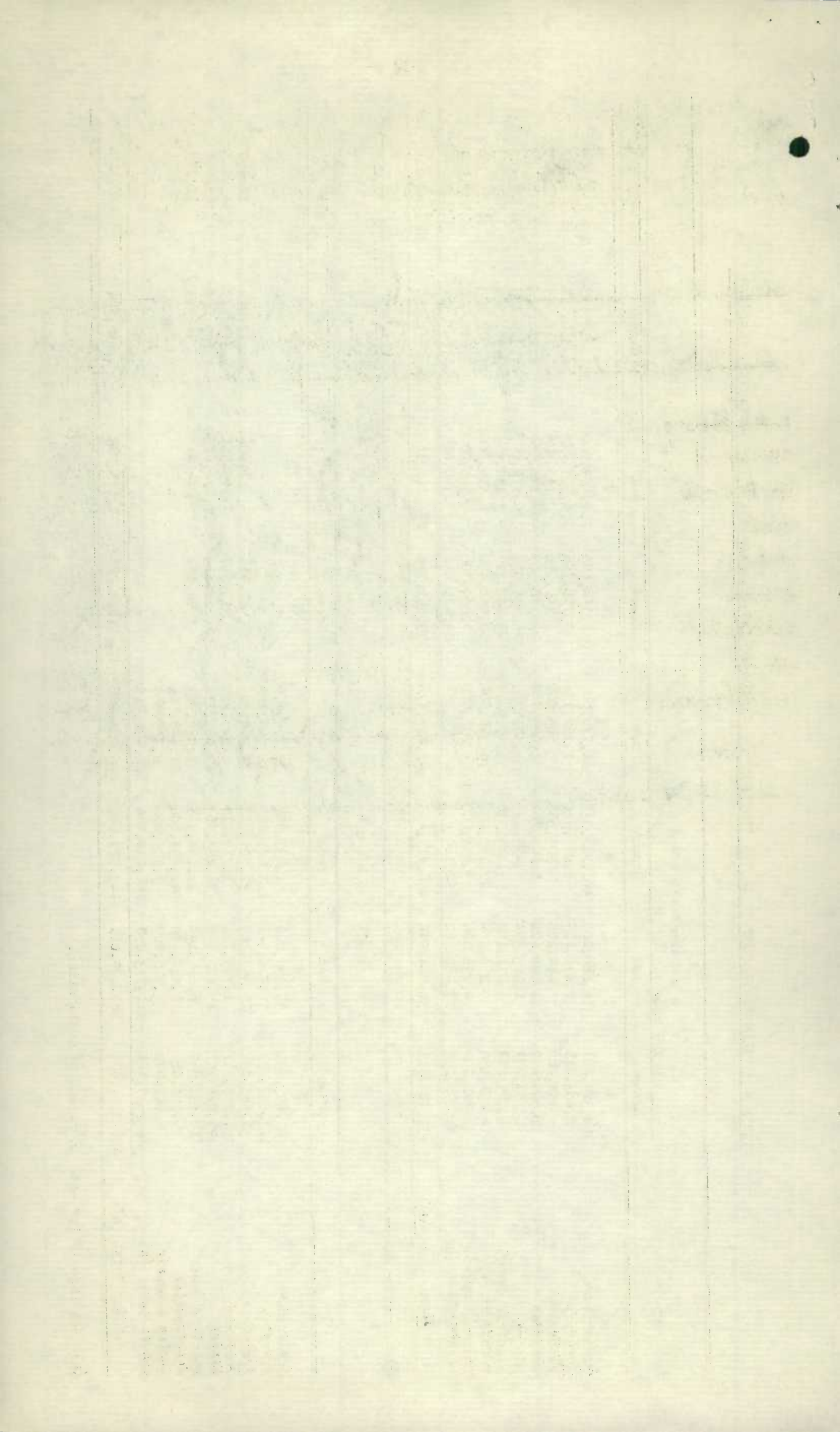
TABLE 4 - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1926 and 1927, BY INDUSTRIES, (Con't.)

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1926		1927		1926		1927	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	364,322,781	316,886,000	407,923,335	364,722,000	255,164,696	219,877,000	331,218,195	298,152,000
Forestry	2,683,715	2,476,729	3,051,520	2,750,116	4,788,746	4,017,875	6,336,095	5,301,902
Fisheries	444,288	444,288	503,609	503,609	749,076	749,076	712,469	712,469
Trapping	1,609,622	1,609,622	1,609,782	1,609,782	2,178,567	2,178,567	2,178,583	2,178,583
Mining	1,193,394	1,193,394	1,455,225	1,455,225	26,977,027	26,977,027	29,309,223	29,309,223
Electric Power	3,085,747	3,071,082	3,389,538	3,371,814	3,818,791	3,452,654	3,981,504	3,580,203
Construction	14,251,500	9,260,000	22,127,100	14,390,000	10,058,400	6,519,000	17,909,700	11,604,000
Custom & Repair	6,720,000	4,296,000	7,254,000	4,635,000	7,080,000	4,525,000	7,642,000	4,883,000
Manufactures (a)	47,108,097	17,980,062	52,180,681	20,015,654	83,425,631	33,599,099	84,987,317	34,376,296
GRAND TOTAL (a)	430,481,912	351,744,946	488,715,415	407,406,478	379,281,718	294,101,181	468,991,168	381,543,218

	British Columbia				Yukon			
	1926		1927		1926		1927	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	47,693,751	35,495,000	51,837,947	39,759,000	-	-	-	-
Forestry	113,617,771	77,410,961	112,077,195	76,865,324	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	37,565,891	27,367,109	31,901,271	23,264,342	17,866	17,866	12,090	12,090
Trapping	1,779,111	1,779,111	1,779,229	1,779,229	3,343,917	3,343,917	3,343,917	3,343,917
Mining	97,026,201	65,622,976	78,493,963	60,801,170	2,226,813	2,226,813	1,789,044	1,789,044
Electric Power	10,451,862	8,119,144	11,192,315	9,596,949	96,155	84,413	94,513	81,299
Construction	29,808,413	19,412,570	41,533,600	27,169,564	-	-	-	-
Custom & Repair	9,242,000	5,910,000	9,980,000	6,377,000	-	-	-	-
Manufactures (a)	249,619,714	111,773,090	246,034,704	120,676,215	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (a)	447,257,780	289,109,011	443,929,088	295,603,020	5,684,751	5,673,009	5,239,564	5,226,350

(a) See page 12 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:

	1926		1927	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	2,245,606	691,562	2,362,451	677,109
Nova Scotia	19,507,340	9,101,414	19,633,584	9,494,852
New Brunswick	28,115,162	12,920,982	26,182,766	11,283,760
Quebec	166,385,983	84,599,305	198,424,391	104,142,504
Ontario	240,907,353	120,222,169	245,542,494	123,579,469
Manitoba	17,764,579	10,497,000	18,348,435	10,864,134
Saskatchewan	10,937,232	5,472,231	10,779,375	6,046,722
Alberta	14,959,216	7,794,117	15,283,918	8,554,458
British Columbia	149,546,934	63,784,950	140,901,136	70,604,474
CANADA	650,369,405	315,083,730	677,458,550	345,247,482

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

1926 and 1927

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
Agriculture	86.9	83.6	31.0	25.4	36.6	32.7	24.3	24.1	27.6	26.1	59.8	51.9	90.1	89.5
Forestry	2.9	3.3	8.3	8.3	29.7	29.5	11.6	11.2	6.4	5.5	1.9	3.3	0.7	0.7
Fisheries	5.2	5.9	10.2	8.1	5.9	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1
Trapping	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4
Mining	0.0	0.0	23.5	22.7	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.1	6.2	6.2	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.4
Electric Power	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	3.0	3.7	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.9	0.9	0.8
Construction	0.9	1.6	2.7	14.4	3.3	5.7	12.0	10.9	6.8	8.5	6.2	8.2	2.6	3.6
Repair Work	0.6	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	1.2	1.1
Manufactures, n.e.s.	2.9	4.1	20.5	17.2	19.0	21.0	43.9	44.9	47.3	47.8	23.5	27.3	3.6	3.4
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)	5.5	7.0	28.0	24.4	33.4	33.7	53.7	56.2	56.1	56.3	28.7	33.0	5.1	4.9

	Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Canada	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
Agriculture	74.8	78.2	12.3	13.5	-	-	38.0	38.1
Forestry	1.4	1.4	26.8	26.0	-	-	8.7	8.0
Fisheries	0.2	0.2	9.5	7.9	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.3
Trapping	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	58.9(a)	64.0(a)	0.5	0.4
Mining	9.2	7.7	22.7	20.6	39.3	34.2	6.7	6.3
Electric Power	1.2	0.9	2.8	3.2	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.7
Construction	2.2	3.0	6.7	9.2	-	-	6.9	8.2
Repair Work	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.1	-	-	1.9	1.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.	8.8	6.7	16.6	16.9	-	-	33.3	33.1
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	9.0	38.7	40.8	00.0	00.0	42.0	42.0

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