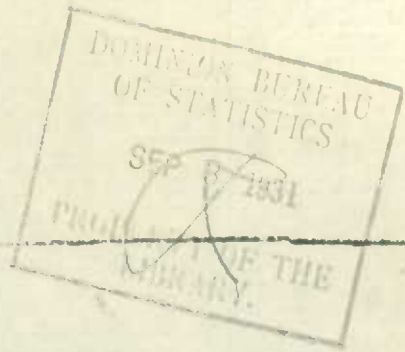


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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

in

CANADA

1929



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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1929

Despite a substantial gain in the value of manufacturing production, the net value of production in Canada, according to a survey just completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was less in 1929 than in the preceding year. With the exception of 1928, however, the value of production was greater in 1929 than in any other year on record. The total was 4.4 less than in 1928, 1.0 p.c. greater than in 1927 and nearly 8.5 p.c. greater than in 1926. The physical production of field crops in 1929, owing to adverse weather conditions, was at a low level and prices of farm products averaged less than in the preceding year. Industrial conditions were excellent during the first half of the year under review, and the decline in subsequent months was relatively moderate. The result was that the value of the output of manufacturing production was greater than in any preceding year. The net value of commodities produced in Canada during 1929, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of statistics compiled by its various branches, was \$3,946,600,000. This compares with \$4,122,500,000 in 1928 and \$3,901,500,000 in 1927.

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 acceptance 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 such activities 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 1929 would represent created values of \$6,072,000,000, as compared with \$6,342,000,000 in 1928 and \$6,010,000,000 for 1927.

Branches of Production

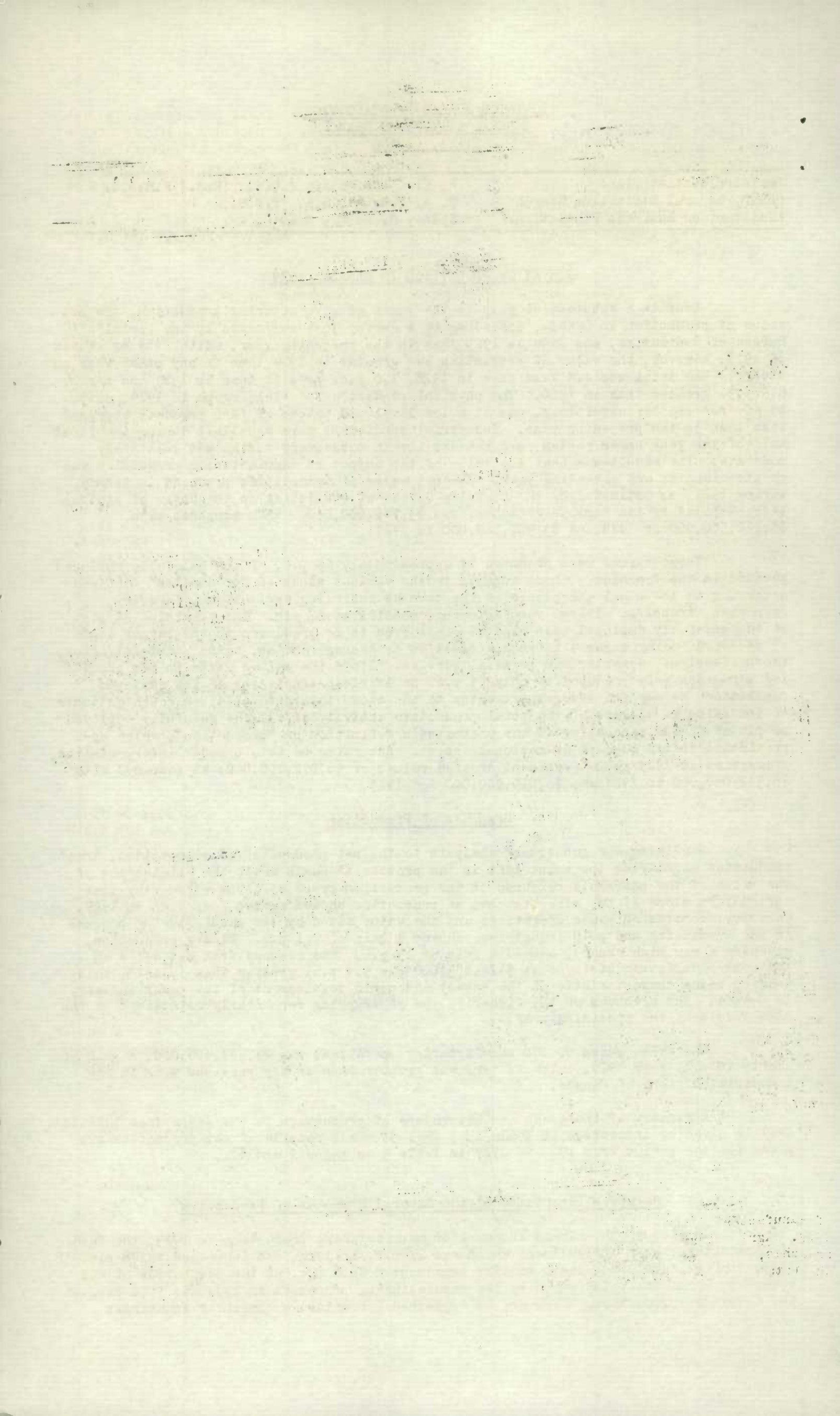
Confining our subsequent analysis to the net production of commodities, "net" production signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the materials consumed in the production process, it is noteworthy that agriculture alone of the nine branches of production showed marked reduction in 1929. Forestry, comprising woods operations and the value added by the manufacturing process in the sawmilling and pulp industries, showed a gain of 4.1 p.c. Mining production, reaching a new high record, showed a gain of 13 p.c. The revenue from net sales of the central electric stations at \$122,883,000 was 9.4 p.c. greater than in 1928, this showing being characteristic of the steady and rapid development of the power industry in Canada. The revenues of the fisheries and of trapping were nearly maintained at the high levels of the preceding year.

The value added by the manufacturing operations was \$1,997,400,000, a gain of nearly 10 p.c. over 1928, which in turn was greater than in any previous year in the industrial history of Canada.

A summary of the gross and net values of production in the years from 1926 to 1929 is given by industries in Table 1 on page 5, while details of net production are given for the period from 1927 to 1929 in Table 3 on pages 7 and 8.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production

In view of the marked increase in manufacturing production in 1929, the lead of manufactures over agriculture, which was 21 p.c. in 1928, was increased to 96 p.c. in 1929. Agricultural production in 1929 represented 26.2 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the value added by the manufacturing processes in 1929 was 50.6 p.c. of the total net production. However, as explained hereafter, a number of industries



listed under manufactures are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated. Eliminating this duplication, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included was 40.2 p.c. of the total net production. Construction held third place with a percentage of 9.8 p.c. in 1929. Forestry was in fourth place, with a percentage of 8.6 p.c., followed by mining, with a percentage of 7.9 p.c.; in 1928 mining represented 6.7 p.c. and forestry 7.9 p.c. The electric power group in 1929 had an output of 3.1 p.c. of the total net production. Repair work, fisheries and trapping followed with percentages in 1929 of 2.5, 1.4 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 1928 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 moderate declines in 1927 and 1928 and a gain in 1929. The depression in Nova Scotia was maintained from 1920 to 1925. Production in 1926 and 1928 showed a marked reversal of the trend in the preceding years, while a moderate decline occurred in 1929. The trend in New Brunswick showed increases in 1925 and 1926, with recessions in the two following years, and a gain in 1929.

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 from 1926 to 1929. 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 1929.

The special feature in the case of Manitoba was the marked increase in 1924 over 1923. The increase of 1926 was repeated in 1928. While a decline was shown in Saskatchewan in 1921, the total of 1920 was exceeded in 1922 and again from 1925 to 1928, when agricultural revenues were very satisfactory. High points in the net value of production in Alberta were attained in 1923 and 1927 with some recession in 1928. Marked declines were shown in each of the three Prairie Provinces in 1929 compared with the preceding year. In British Columbia, steady increases were shown during the long cycle from 1922 to 1929, the upward trend being fairly continuous during the eight years.

Comparison of 1929 with 1928, by Provinces

The net value of production showed increases during 1929 over 1928 in five provinces and the Yukon, while declines were experienced in Nova Scotia and the three Prairie Provinces.

The decrease in Nova Scotia was nearly \$14,900,000 or 10.3 p.c. New Brunswick showed an increase of more than \$2,000,000 or 3.1 p.c., while the gain in Prince Edward Island was \$324,000. Production in Quebec during 1929 was \$1,049,500,000, representing an increase of more than \$69,800,000 or 7.1 p.c. over 1928. The total for Ontario was \$1,658,400,000 compared with \$1,572,800,000 in 1928, an increase of \$85,600,000 or 5.5 p.c.

Owing to the agricultural depression caused by reduced crop yields and lower prices, the net value of farm production in the Prairie Provinces was sharply reduced. Alberta experienced a decline of \$103,900,000 or 30.4 p.c., while a decrease of \$49,900,000 or 21.3 p.c. was shown in Manitoba. The decrease in Saskatchewan was substantial, amounting to \$175,000,000 or 42.4 p.c. An increase of 3 p.c. was shown in British Columbia, where the net value of production was \$331,000,000. (See Table 2 for summary of values.)

Relative Production by Provinces, 1929

Ontario and Quebec held first and second places among the provinces in the net value of production, and the percentage of production in each of these provinces to the total was higher than in 1928. The net output in the two provinces during 1929 represented 42.0 p.c. and 26.6 p.c. of the total respectively, compared with 38.2 p.c. and 23.8 p.c. in 1928. British Columbia held third place with a percentage of 8.4 in 1929, compared with 7.8 in 1928. Saskatchewan occupied fourth place in 1929

with a percentage of 6.1, while Alberta was fifth with a percentage of 6.0 and Manitoba sixth with a percentage of 4.7. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were next in importance in the order named, with percentages of 3.3, 2.2 and 0.6, respectively. The Yukon Territory contributed 0.1 p.c. to the total.

Types of Productive Activities in the Provinces, 1929

The Maritime Provinces.- Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the manufacturing, agriculture and mining industries, which were respectively accountable for 33.1 p.c., 23.3 p.c. and 23.9 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 24.4 p.c. In New Brunswick, manufacturing took first place as a producer of new wealth, the proportion being 35.5 before and 20 p.c. after elimination of duplication, while agriculture furnished an output of 32.4 p.c. Forestry occupied third place with an output of 28.4 p.c., followed by fisheries with 6.8 p.c. and construction with 5.1 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 83.8 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. A decline in the net output of agriculture, construction and repair work in the Maritime Provinces more than counterbalanced increases in forestry, manufactures, fisheries, mining and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was 4.8 p.c. less in 1929 than in the preceding year.

Quebec.- 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 47.3 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division, referred to the same base, was 58.8 p.c. Agriculture with 19.7 p.c., construction with 12.3 p.c. and forestry with 10.0 p.c. occupied second, third and fourth places. Increases were shown in each of five branches of production in 1929 as compared with 1928. The increases over 1928 in manufactures and in the generation of electrical energy reached 9.5 p.c. and 13.2 p.c., respectively.

Ontario.- The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$865,000,000 or 52.2 p.c. of the total, compared with \$559,000,000 or 20.5 p.c. from agriculture. Construction held third place with 8.6 p.c. of the total, and mining followed with 7.1 p.c. The forestry output was 5.5 p.c. of the net production of the province. Increases over 1928 took place in all the main divisions of production, except agriculture, fisheries and trapping. The net output of manufactures increased by \$107,700,000, while agriculture showed a decline of \$52,800,000. 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 fisheries. About 51.2 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario, and 33 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same source.

The Prairie Provinces.- About 72.5 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 36.9 p.c. and 54.0 p.c., respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 14.6 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was second in importance in Manitoba, representing 33.1 p.c. of the value of the net output. Reduced grain yields and lower prices accounted mainly for the decrease in the net production of Manitoba, while agricultural income also showed a decline in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

British Columbia.- The net production from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1928 was about \$132,000,000, but not far from half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, \$57,300,000, was 17.3 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, forestry constituted the chief source of new wealth, about 26.2 p.c. of the total output of the province being contributed by the forest. Mining and farming followed in order, with percentages of 20.6 and 11.8, respectively. (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", via., 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 1926 TO 1929

Division of Industry	1926		1927		1928		1929	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	1,806,075,911	1,400,244,658	1,917,999,084	1,522,948,870	1,905,311,580	1,501,271,463	1,729,821,129	1,034,129,824
Forestry	454,773,119	312,844,584	453,694,831	311,915,163	473,559,767	323,654,008	495,592,847	337,649,078
Fisheries	73,052,985	56,360,633	63,876,559	49,497,038	70,668,167	55,050,973	70,580,223	53,518,521
Trapping	17,609,036	17,609,036	17,640,781	17,640,781	16,603,827	16,603,827	16,356,447	16,356,447
Mining	279,674,780	240,437,123	279,873,382	247,356,695	308,250,712	274,989,487	352,266,692	310,850,246
Electric Power	115,467,940	88,933,733	134,818,567	104,033,297	143,692,455	112,326,819	157,499,385	122,883,446
Total Primary Production.....	2,746,653,771	2,116,429,767	2,867,903,204	2,253,391,844	2,918,086,508	2,283,896,577	2,822,116,723	1,875,387,562
Construction	385,913,533	251,088,323	435,359,000	283,263,000	488,378,000	319,164,000	594,144,825	386,709,398
Custom and Repair (a)	107,367,900	68,743,000	116,082,000	74,174,000	129,085,000	82,482,000	143,877,000	99,618,000
Manufactures (b)	3,247,803,438	1,519,179,246	3,425,498,540	1,635,923,936	3,769,850,364	1,819,046,025	4,063,987,279	1,997,350,365
Total Secondary Production (b)	3,741,084,871	1,839,010,569	3,976,939,540	1,993,360,936	4,387,313,364	2,220,692,025	4,802,009,104	2,483,677,763
GRAND TOTAL	5,837,369,237	3,640,356,606	6,167,384,194	3,901,505,298	6,574,619,365	4,122,509,882	6,846,171,400	3,946,609,211

(a) Statistics of Custom and Repair Shops, including custom clothing, dyeing and laundry work, boot, jewellery, automobile and bicycle repairing, and custom and repair work by foundries were not collected after 1921. The totals from 1925 to 1929 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, electric power production, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. The duplication amounting in 1926 to a gross of \$650,369,405 and a net of \$315,083,730, in 1927 to a gross of \$677,458,550 and a net of \$345,247,482, in 1928 to a gross of \$730,780,507 and a net of \$382,078,720 and in 1929 to a gross of \$777,954,427 and a net of \$412,456,114, is eliminated from the grand total.

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TABLE 2.- SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1927 TO 1929

	1927			1928			1929		
	Gross Value	Net Value	Percentages of Total Net Value	Gross Value	Net Value	Percentages of Total Net Value	Gross Value	Net Value	Percentages of Total Net Value
Prince Edward Island	29,590,162	23,734,082	0.61	28,925,960	23,128,829	0.56	32,807,542	23,452,390	0.60
Nova Scotia	169,539,287	119,540,211	3.06	204,211,630	144,272,367	3.50	199,016,575	129,380,194	3.28
New Brunswick	135,971,623	86,871,419	2.23	132,957,699	85,364,983	2.07	141,493,983	87,382,143	2.21
Quebec	1,513,389,889	920,270,084	23.59	1,612,448,740	979,666,796	23.76	1,770,707,067	1,049,515,828	26.59
Ontario	2,619,513,041	1,469,994,588	37.68	2,813,092,274	1,572,835,443	38.15	2,999,318,714	1,658,395,781	42.02
Manitoba	311,515,657	200,050,712	5.13	355,009,130	235,182,568	5.71	342,731,190	185,231,376	4.69
Saskatchewan	483,638,832	406,098,995	10.41	502,850,308	413,825,134	10.04	432,316,508	238,781,959	6.05
Alberta	462,347,821	378,578,571	9.70	439,513,402	341,413,575	8.28	409,642,138	237,493,962	6.02
British Columbia	436,638,318	291,140,286	7.46	480,127,529	321,354,242	7.80	512,628,119	331,466,014	8.40
Yukon	5,239,564	5,226,350	0.13	5,482,693	5,465,945	.13	5,509,564	5,509,564	0.14
GRAND TOTAL	6,167,384,194	3,901,505,298	100.00	6,574,619,365	4,122,509,882	100.00	6,846,171,400	3,946,609,211	100.00

TABLE 3.- DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1927, 1928 AND 1929, INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	Net Production		
	1927	1928	1929
	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture -			
Field Crops	1,115,043,000	1,053,817,000	794,783,000
Fruits and Vegetables	45,707,000	48,400,463	46,100,824
Maple products	4,935,000	5,583,000	6,119,000
Tobacco	9,112,000	6,834,000	6,276,000
Grass and clover seed	3,841,000	2,957,000	2,123,000
Honey	2,937,000	3,015,000	2,849,000
Flax Fibre	321,000	509,000	393,000
Total Field Husbandry.....	1,181,896,000	1,121,115,463	858,643,824
Farm Animals	183,927,000	197,880,000	207,317,000
Wool	4,108,000	5,099,000	4,470,000
Dairy Products -			
Dairy Butter	30,435,121	29,103,000	28,929,000
Creamery Butter	65,709,986	64,703,000	65,930,000
Home Made Cheese	70,654	82,000	83,000
Factory Cheese	25,522,148	30,494,000	21,471,000
Miscellaneous Factory Products	18,879,335	20,581,000	22,092,000
Milk Consumed fresh or otherwise used	149,631,626 1/	148,082,000 1/	153,238,000 1/
Poultry and eggs	97,937,000	106,653,000	107,664,000
Fur Farming -			
Pelts	2,154,000	2,346,000	2,316,000 2/
Animals	2,644,000	3,760,000	4,475,000
Total Animal Husbandry.....	341,052,870 3/	380,156,000 3/	175,486,000 3/
Total Agricultural Production.....	1,522,948,870	1,501,271,463	1,034,129,824
Forestry -			
Logs and bolts	74,270,067	76,431,481	79,278,543
Pulp Wood	70,284,895	74,848,077	76,120,063
Hewn railway ties	6,242,865	5,871,724	5,730,423
All other forest products	54,833,900	55,799,517	58,441,100
Total Forestry Operations.....	205,631,727	212,950,799	219,570,129
Saw mill products	56,181,854	58,972,953	63,245,612
Pulp mill products	50,101,582	51,730,256	54,833,337
Total Milling Operations.....	106,283,436	110,703,209	118,078,949
Total Forestry Production.....	311,915,163	323,654,008	337,649,078
Fisheries -			
Fish sold fresh by fishermen	18,138,789	18,131,309	16,637,841
Sales to canning and curing establishments.	14,379,521	15,617,194	17,061,702
Fish domestically cured	273,640	651,932	1,914,420
Fish canning and curing establishments (value added)	16,705,088	20,650,538	17,904,558
Total Fisheries Production.....	49,497,038	55,050,973	53,518,521
Trapping -			
Fur Production (Wild Life)	17,640,781	16,603,827	16,356,447

1/ Three per cent for wastage was deducted from value of milk consumed fresh.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Cost of feed is deducted from the gross for animal husbandry.

TABLE 3.- DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1927, 1928 AND 1929, INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS. (Concluded)

Classification	Net Production		
	1927	1928	1929
	\$	\$	\$
Mineral Production -			
Smelting	47,210,995	61,081,477	68,438,022
Other metallics	66,350,035	70,930,977	86,016,034
Fuels	71,426,516	74,413,160	76,787,397
Salt	1,614,667	1,495,971	1,578,086
Other non-metallics	15,945,063	17,330,721	19,495,873
Clay products	11,173,189	12,381,718	13,904,643
Cement	14,391,937	16,739,163	19,337,235
Lime	3,923,388	4,534,568	5,908,610
Other structural materials	15,320,905	16,081,732	19,384,346
Total Mineral Production.....	247,356,695	274,989,487	310,850,246
Electric Light and Power (a).....	104,033,297	112,326,819	122,883,446
Total Primary Production.....	2,253,391,844	2,283,896,577	1,875,387,562
Construction -			
General construction	272,319,000	306,821,000	374,823,670
Shipbuilding	10,944,000	12,343,000	11,885,728
Total Construction.....	283,263,000	319,164,000	386,709,398
Custom and repair.....	74,174,000	82,482,000	99,618,000
Manufactures -			
Vegetable Products	283,374,975	317,073,457	344,437,941
Animal Products	132,260,556	133,697,496	132,409,973
Textiles	183,137,300	191,671,848	205,943,337
Wood and paper	357,786,924	389,389,952	411,616,451
Iron and steel	264,819,160	300,014,925	353,087,320
Non-ferrous metals	112,757,295	139,220,908	158,645,034
Non-metallic minerals	89,433,536	112,398,268	124,874,388
Chemicals	63,854,084	72,812,503	83,360,884
Miscellaneous including Central Electric Stations	148,500,106	162,766,668	182,975,037
Total Manufactures (b).....	1,635,923,936	1,819,046,025	1,997,350,365
Total Secondary Production.....	1,993,360,936	2,220,692,025	2,483,677,763
GRAND TOTAL (b).....	3,901,505,298	4,122,509,882	3,946,609,211
(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	33,176,852	34,783,938	36,971,994
Sawmills and pulp mills	106,283,436	110,703,209	118,078,949
Fish canning and curing	12,719,763	15,688,965	13,469,401
Shipbuilding	10,944,127	12,342,892	11,885,728
Mineral industries	78,090,007	96,232,897	122,883,446
Electric power	104,033,297	112,326,819	109,166,596
Total.....	345,247,482	382,078,720	412,456,114
Manufactures, n.e.s.....	1,290,676,454	1,436,967,305	1,584,894,251

TABLE 4.- VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1928 AND 1929 BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1928		1929		1928		1929	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	23,216,000	19,384,324	26,850,962	19,650,000	43,963,000	36,583,965	45,527,642	30,159,723
Forestry	861,656	780,673	669,595	582,259	12,376,923	10,027,815	11,870,173	9,707,296
Fisheries	1,657,920	1,196,681	1,846,797	1,297,125	16,220,153	11,681,995	16,223,416	11,427,491
Trapping	6,472	6,472	14,598	14,598	219,882	219,882	238,933	238,933
Mining	-	-	-	-	30,524,392	30,524,392	30,904,453	30,904,453
Electric Power	190,478	189,997	203,633	203,185	3,280,348	2,627,388	3,813,379	3,087,911
Construction	559,000	363,000	627,300	407,745	29,756,000	19,574,000	14,997,872	9,809,106
Custom and Repair	315,000	201,000	267,000	203,000	4,338,000	2,772,000	3,878,000	2,544,000
Manufactures (a)	4,445,160	1,697,868	4,638,725	1,773,894	84,948,608	40,780,167	94,292,816	42,786,293
Grand Total (a)	28,925,960	23,128,829	32,807,542	23,452,390	204,211,630	144,272,367	199,016,575	129,380,194

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

TABLE 4.- VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1928 AND 1929, BY INDUSTRIES (Cont'd.)

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1928		1929		1928		1929	
	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$
Agriculture	35,802,000	29,838,855	41,134,099	28,346,000	316,701,000	228,209,110	336,742,923	206,847,195
Forestry	32,594,151	22,356,819	37,296,545	24,828,864	162,632,662	105,949,219	163,167,081	105,487,196
Fisheries	6,017,300	5,001,641	7,374,092	5,935,635	3,403,475	2,996,614	3,328,891	2,933,339
Trapping	189,950	189,950	194,233	194,233	3,276,054	3,276,054	2,350,353	2,350,353
Mining	2,198,919	2,198,919	2,439,072	2,439,072	43,932,979	37,037,420	55,576,640	46,358,285
Electric Power	2,389,616	1,900,602	2,816,978	2,208,666	43,032,444	36,172,736	46,322,046	40,910,068
Construction	7,824,000	5,086,000	6,806,500	4,424,225	153,560,000	101,195,000	197,200,053	128,911,564
Custom & Repair	2,714,000	1,734,000	1,973,000	1,532,000	24,610,000	15,725,000	25,275,000	19,816,000
Manufactures (a)	67,413,742	27,663,181	71,433,966	30,980,431	1,073,162,291	562,581,419	1,160,612,992	617,372,403
Grand Total (a)	132,957,699	85,364,983	141,493,983	87,382,143	1,612,448,740	979,666,796	1,770,707,067	1,049,515,828

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1928		1929		1928		1929	
	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$
Agriculture	570,717,580	393,106,062	559,163,664	340,303,820	160,965,000	135,435,238	126,061,636	68,274,916
Forestry	125,905,280	87,067,501	133,706,544	90,408,523	7,487,146	5,625,497	8,759,920	6,734,916
Fisheries	4,030,753	4,030,753	3,919,144	3,919,144	2,240,314	2,240,314	2,745,205	2,745,205
Trapping	4,116,703	4,116,703	4,020,005	4,020,005	1,316,446	1,316,446	1,143,439	1,143,439
Mining	108,347,555	99,584,718	129,277,608	117,662,505	4,186,853	4,186,853	5,423,825	5,423,825
Electric Power	67,311,989	47,745,431	73,869,083	51,169,734	6,801,801	5,864,851	7,545,627	6,442,510
Construction	190,560,000	123,756,000	219,004,033	141,983,320	24,042,000	15,624,000	38,198,192	24,829,087
Custom & Repair	59,431,000	37,975,000	64,175,000	43,747,000	10,016,000	6,400,000	12,355,000	8,305,000
Manufactures (a)	1,949,724,119	915,222,879	2,103,090,788	1,022,984,190	159,435,094	71,150,401	164,909,127	75,750,746
Grand Total (a)	2,813,092,274	1,572,835,443	2,999,318,714	1,658,395,781	355,009,130	235,182,568	342,731,190	185,231,376

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

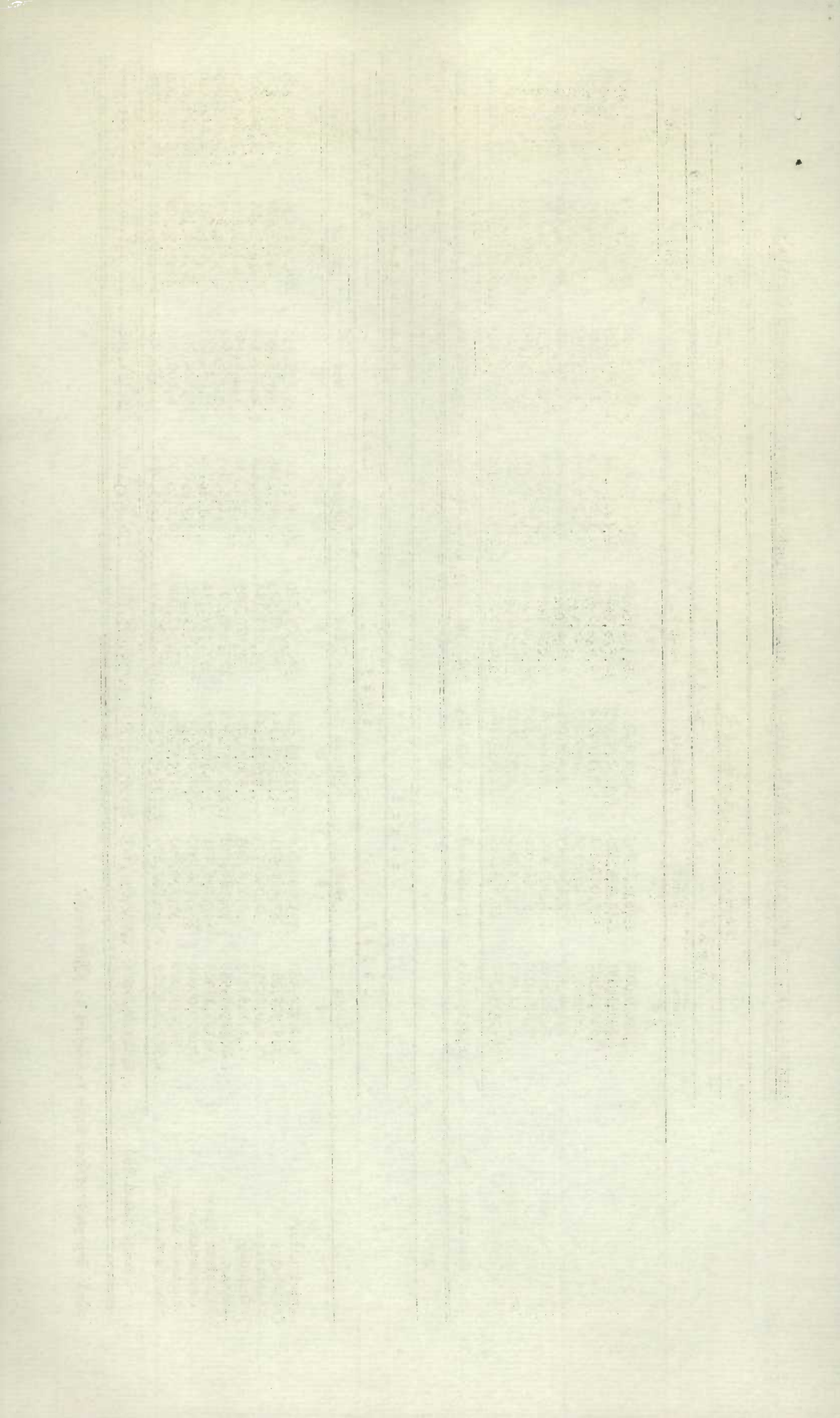


TABLE 4.- VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1928 AND 1929, BY INDUSTRIES. (Cont'd)

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1928		1929		1928		1929	
	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$
Agriculture	413,894,000	364,992,273	305,028,391	173,109,918	282,849,000	248,283,742	228,594,138	128,326,870
Forestry	3,295,509	3,085,996	5,687,483	5,291,482	7,041,246	5,843,172	9,096,613	7,720,289
Fisheries	563,533	563,533	572,871	572,871	725,050	725,050	732,214	732,214
Trapping	1,821,492	1,821,492	2,149,196	2,149,196	1,536,629	1,536,629	2,303,403	2,303,403
Mining	1,719,461	1,719,461	2,253,506	2,253,506	32,531,416	32,531,416	34,739,986	34,739,986
Electric Power	3,775,975	3,755,734	4,235,212	4,169,590	4,556,228	3,940,482	5,118,696	4,386,380
Construction	22,127,000	14,383,000	34,184,300	22,219,795	17,910,000	11,642,000	29,159,600	18,953,740
Custom & Repair	8,066,000	5,154,000	11,722,000	7,266,000	8,498,000	5,430,000	10,820,000	6,960,000
Manufactures (a)	59,125,280	24,938,549	80,501,159	29,292,332	100,744,401	41,345,704	107,556,792	44,123,868
Grand total (a)	502,850,308	413,825,134	432,316,508	238,781,959	439,513,402	341,413,575	409,642,138	237,493,963

	British Columbia				Yukon			
	1928		1929		1928		1929	
	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$
Agriculture	57,204,000	45,432,894	60,717,674	39,111,382	-	-	-	-
Forestry	121,368,794	82,917,316	125,338,893	86,888,253	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	35,758,004	26,562,727	33,812,788	23,930,692	51,665	51,665	24,805	24,805
Trapping	1,526,621	1,526,621	1,363,264	1,363,264	2,593,578	2,593,578	2,579,023	2,579,023
Mining	82,099,180	64,496,351	88,745,866	68,162,878	2,709,957	2,709,957	2,905,736	2,905,736
Electric Power	12,226,083	10,018,853	13,574,731	10,305,402	127,493	110,745	-	-
Construction	42,040,000	27,541,000	53,966,975	35,170,816	-	-	-	-
Custom & Repair	11,097,000	7,091,000	13,412,000	9,245,000	-	-	-	-
Manufactures (a)	270,851,669	133,665,857	276,950,914	132,286,208	-	-	-	-
Grand total (a)	480,127,529	321,354,242	512,628,119	331,466,014	5,482,693	5,465,945	5,509,564	5,509,564

(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:-

	1 9 2 8		1 9 2 9	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	2,325,726	691,186	2,311,068	679,416
Nova Scotia	21,415,676	10,519,237	22,730,109	11,285,012
New Brunswick	24,182,979	10,604,984	29,974,502	13,506,983
Quebec	211,861,565	113,475,776	219,868,912	121,470,575
Ontario	267,052,705	139,769,604	290,907,155	157,802,460
Manitoba	21,481,524	12,661,032	24,410,781	14,418,268
Saskatchewan	11,537,942	6,588,904	14,017,610	7,542,731
Alberta	16,878,568	9,869,620	18,479,304	10,752,788
British Columbia	154,043,822	77,898,377	155,254,986	74,997,881
CANADA	730,780,507	382,078,720	777,954,427	412,456,114

TABLE 5.-PERCENTAGES OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE TOTAL NET OUTPUT, 1928 AND 1929

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Agriculture	63.81	83.79	25.36	23.31	34.95	32.44	23.29	19.71	24.99	20.52	57.59	36.86
Forestry	3.38	2.48	6.95	7.50	26.19	28.42	10.82	10.05	5.54	5.45	2.39	3.64
Fisheries	5.17	5.53	8.10	8.83	5.86	6.79	.31	.28	.26	.24	.95	1.48
Trapping	.03	.06	.15	.18	.22	.22	.33	.22	.26	.24	.56	.62
Mining	-	-	21.16	23.89	2.58	2.79	3.78	4.42	6.33	7.09	1.78	2.93
Electric Power	.82	.87	1.82	2.39	2.23	2.53	3.69	3.90	3.04	3.09	2.49	3.48
Construction	1.57	1.74	13.57	7.58	5.96	5.06	10.33	12.28	7.87	8.56	6.65	13.40
Repair Work	.87	.86	1.92	1.97	2.03	1.75	1.61	1.89	2.41	2.64	2.72	4.48
Manufactures, n.e.s.	4.35	4.67	20.97	24.35	19.98	20.00	45.84	47.25	49.30	52.17	24.87	33.11
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total manufactures (percentage to grand total of net production.....)	7.34	7.56	28.27	33.07	32.41	35.45	57.43	58.82	58.19	61.69	30.25	40.89

	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Canada	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Agriculture	88.20	72.50	72.72	54.03	14.14	11.80	-	-	36.42	26.20
Forestry	.75	2.22	1.71	3.25	25.80	26.21	-	-	7.85	8.56
Fisheries	.14	.24	.21	.31	8.26	7.22	.94	.45	1.34	1.36
Trapping	.44	.90	.45	.97	.48	.41	47.45(a)	46.81(a)	.40	.41
Mining	.42	.94	9.53	14.63	20.07	20.57	49.58	52.74	6.67	7.88
Electric Power	.91	1.75	1.16	1.85	3.12	3.11	2.03	-	2.72	3.11
Construction	3.47	9.30	3.41	7.98	8.57	10.61	-	-	7.74	9.80
Repair Work	1.24	3.04	1.59	2.93	2.21	2.79	-	-	2.00	2.52
Manufactures, n.e.s.	4.43	9.11	9.22	14.05	17.35	17.28	-	-	34.86	40.16
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total manufactures (percentage to grand total of net production.....)	6.03	12.27	12.21	18.58	41.59	39.91	-	-	44.12	50.61

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

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