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**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**SURVEY OF PRODUCTION**

**IN**

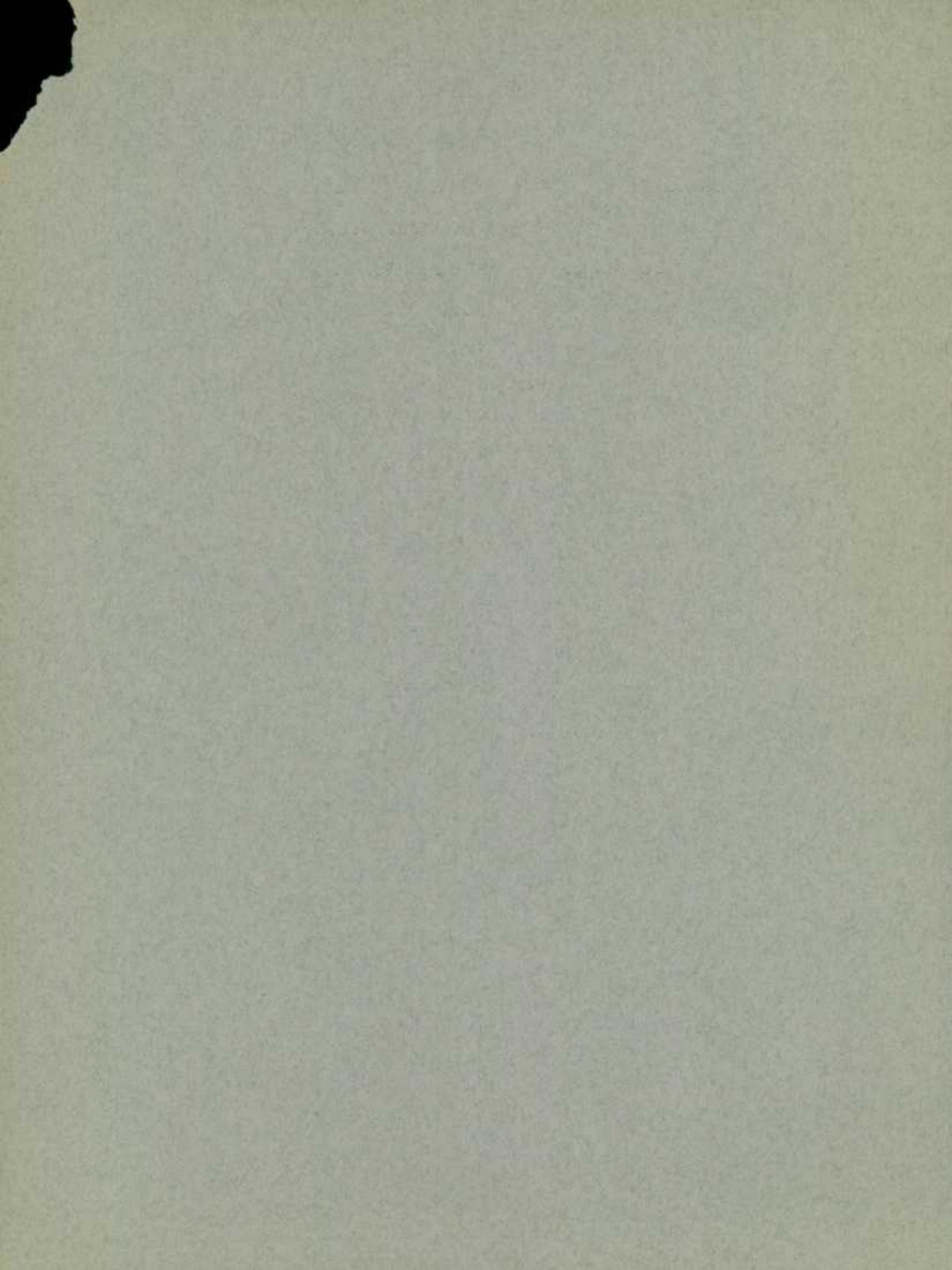
**CANADA**

**1933**

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## EXPLANATION OF METHOD

### Definition of "Production"

The term "production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptation, i.e., as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc.,—in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in a broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities of "place", "time" and "possession", and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all but are not on that account any less useful to a civilized society,—representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

"Gross" and "Net" Production.— The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production represents 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. The "net" figures, it will be seen, appear chiefly in the case of secondary production or manufactures, though eliminations were also made in certain cases in the primary or extractive industries, as, for example, seed in the case of field crops, and feed in the case of farm animals. On the other hand, such items as fertilizers in the case of field crops, and reforestation in the case of forestry are disregarded as partaking of the nature of replacement. The cost of fuel is not deducted in the case of manufacture, deductions of this kind appearing to be germane rather to an inquiry into national income, in which case depreciation also would have to be taken into account. The deductions made herein are strictly those of materials which may be regarded as made over into the products recorded. For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figures should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes.

Interpretation of Items.— The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing process. The close association between the two at points 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 Table 3, the following notes are appended:

Agriculture.— Dairy factories are itemized under animal husbandry. Farm dairy products (gross) include the milk consumed whole and sold to dairy factories, and butter, etc., made on the farm.

Forestry.— Under the head of "Forestry" an attempt is made to show the extent of operations in the woods, or the products of round or unmanufactured timber, as distinguished from the product of milling operations, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and cooperage stock.

Fur Production.— It will be noted that the general item of fur production is limited to wild life output. To obtain a total of the pelts produced in Canada, it will be necessary to add the wild life output to that of the production of pelts on fur farms.

Mineral Production.— Under mineral production all items are set out that might be allocated to "manufactures" so that the reader may note the exact extent of overlapping in current conceptions as between "mineral production" on the one hand and "manufactures" on the other. The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of these groups (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product as above stated is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

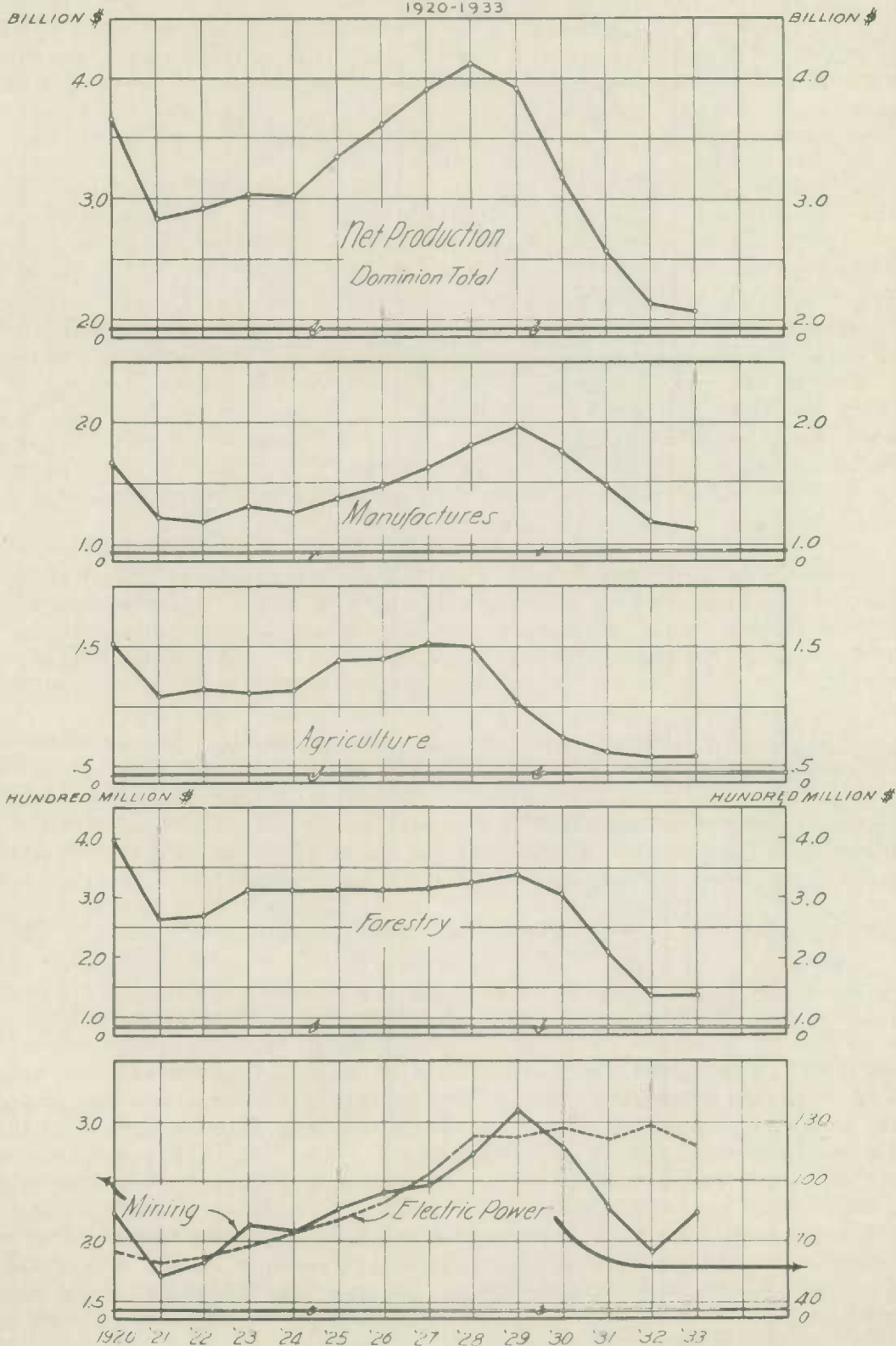
Total Manufactures.— The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", namely, dairy factories, fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp mills, and certain mineral industries. The duplication of these items is eliminated from item "manufactures, n.e.s." and therefore from the grand total.

Manufactures, n.e.s.— The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of all items elsewhere displayed in Table 3 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 chief divisions.

# VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

BY  
MAIN BRANCHES

1920-1933



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION<sup>x</sup> IN CANADA, 1933.

Despite gains in most of the main branches of production, the total net value of production was about two per cent less in 1933 than in the preceding year. The total net value of commodities produced, as completed and still in the hands of their producers, estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of data compiled by its various branches, aggregated \$2,062,000,000 in 1933 as against \$2,105,000,000 in the preceding year. The further decline in manufacturing production was the main element in depressing the general total. Indeed, value added by the manufacturing process was less in 1933 than in any other year in the post-war period, although declines had been pronounced from 1930 to 1932. The resumption of operations in the later part of 1933 was insufficient to raise the annual total above that of 1932, though the rate of decline in 1933 slackened greatly as compared with that recorded in preceding years. Declines were also shown in construction, electric power and custom and repair.

The other five branches of productive industry showed gains over 1932. The net production of agriculture and of forestry showed relatively moderate gains following five years of decline. The recovery in mineral production was one of the bright spots of the year and the value of fisheries and trapping reached higher levels. Thus all the branches of primary production except electric power showed increases, and the grand total net value of primary production also showed a moderate increase.

Price and volume indexes indicate that a gain in net production occurred in 1934. The index of wholesale prices averaged 6.7 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. The gain in the index of industrial production was nearly 22 p.c., and the index of general employment recorded an advance of 15.1 p.c. The marked increases in these indexes indicate a considerably higher level for the net value of commodity production than in 1933 or 1932.

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 material consumed in the production process, it is observed that as the turning-point of the depression was reached in 1933 a majority of the main branches showed advances over the preceding year. The net value of agricultural production showed a gain of 2.8 p.c. and increases were shown for forestry, fishing and trapping. The gain of nearly 16 p.c. in mineral production was outstanding. The decline in the net value of production of the power industry was 8.5 p.c. despite a gain in the quantity of production from 16,052,000,000 k.w.h. to 17,339,000,000 k.w.h. The primary industries fared relatively better than the secondary, an increase of 4.0 p.c. in the former contrasting with a decline of 6.0 p.c. in the latter. The decline in the value of the output of manufacturing, after deducting the cost of raw materials, was limited to 4.5 p.c. The operations of the construction industry were at a record low level for the post-war period, the value of contracts showing a decline of 26.8 p.c. from 1932. A summary of the gross and

<sup>x</sup>See explanation of method on page 1.

net values of production in the years from 1930 to 1933 is given by main branches in Table 1, while details of net production are given for the period from 1931 to 1933 in Table 3.

#### The Trend of Provincial Production During Recent Years.

The net production of the Maritime Provinces recovered slightly in 1933 from the low level of the preceding year. The maximum point of the 12-year period ended in 1933, was reached in 1928. The high level of production in that year was followed by four years of decline. Nova Scotia in the post-war period responded to cyclical influences to a greater extent than New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island.

The expansion in the net production of Ontario was continuous from 1921 to 1929, the total net value in the latter year being \$1,658,000,000. This compares with \$1,116,000,000 in 1921, a gain of 48.6 p.c. during the nine years. The total in 1933 was \$396,500,000, a gain of 0.2 p.c. from 1932. Industrial revenues in Quebec made very slight progress toward recovery from 1921 to 1924, but in other respects the curve of values of net production was closely correlated with that of Ontario. The total in 1933 was \$531,200,000 compared with \$557,700,000 in the preceding year, a decline of 4.7 p.c.

The Prairie provinces, especially Saskatchewan and Alberta, were favoured from 1925 to 1928 with excellent grain crops and relatively profitable prices. From 1929 to 1933 yields were not so bountiful and drastic declines were shown in agricultural prices. The net value of production in the three provinces reached high levels from 1925 to 1928. Subsequent to that period the decline was well defined, and the total in 1933 at \$346,900,000 was 7.6 p.c. lower than in the preceding year. The dependence on the grain crop was a factor during recent years in the wide fluctuation in the value of net production in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The steady advance shown in British Columbia during the long cycle from 1922 to 1929 was reversed in following years. The gain, however, in 1933 from the preceding year was nearly 7 p.c. A chart of the trend of the value of net production by provinces for the ten years in the five economic areas is presented at the end of this survey.

#### Comparison of 1933 and 1932 by Provinces.

Four of the nine provinces showed gains in net production in 1933 over the preceding year. A slight increase was shown in the output of the Maritime Provinces, due to gains in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The latter recorded a gain of nearly 4 p.c., while Prince Edward Island scored with an increase of more than 14 p.c. The decline in New Brunswick was 7.5 p.c.

Showing a reversal of the downward trend apparent for three years, the net production of Ontario showed a slight gain in 1933. The decline in Quebec on the other hand, was 4.7 p.c. Further declines were shown in the Prairie Provinces, the total for the economic area being down 7.6 p.c. The gain in British Columbia was nearly 7 p.c. See Table 2 for summary of values by provinces from 1931 to 1933.

#### Relative Production by Provinces, 1933.

Ontario held first place among the nine provinces in the creation of wealth, producing 42.98 p.c. of the Dominion total compared with 42.04 p.c. in 1932. Quebec followed with an output of 25.76 p.c. against 26.49 p.c. in the preceding year. British Columbia displaced Alberta for third place, the contribution of the former in 1933 being 7.71 p.c. compared with 7.06 p.c. for Alberta. Saskatchewan and Manitoba were in fifth and sixth places, respectively. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

TABLE 1.- SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FROM 1930 TO 1933.

Division of Industry	1930 <sup>1/</sup>		1931 <sup>1/</sup>		1932		1933	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	1,313,541,659	725,969,743	883,820,884	610,261,299	818,549,921	565,417,704	800,164,311	531,316,218
Forestry	440,352,351	303,145,169	288,674,002	200,650,269	195,025,352	133,401,946	197,325,273	138,590,182
Fisheries	63,743,353	47,804,216	39,654,811	30,517,306	33,665,822	25,957,109	35,736,596	27,558,053
Trapping	9,875,955	9,875,955	8,744,962	8,744,962	7,118,021	7,118,021	7,258,527	7,258,527
Mining	325,184,050	279,873,578	276,365,319	228,029,018	228,948,172	191,228,225	264,737,816	221,495,253
Electric Power	164,833,913	126,038,145	163,321,565	122,310,730	171,630,682	128,420,233	161,411,308	117,532,081
Total Primary Production .....	2,317,531,261	1,492,706,806	1,660,531,543	1,200,513,584	1,454,937,970	1,051,543,238	1,556,633,831	1,093,750,314
Construction	453,995,000	287,045,750	315,432,000	205,063,300	132,872,400	86,367,060	97,289,800	63,238,370
Custom and Repair (a)	123,000,000	85,200,000	97,000,000	71,000,000	78,000,000	57,000,000	72,186,994	53,571,142
Manufactures (b)	3,423,970,628	1,761,986,726	2,698,461,862	1,474,581,851	2,136,194,555	1,170,225,872	2,086,847,847	1,117,659,273
Total Secondary Production (b) .....	4,006,965,628	2,144,233,476	3,110,943,862	1,750,645,151	2,337,066,955	1,313,592,932	2,256,324,641	1,234,468,785
GRAND TOTAL .....	5,559,055,563	3,183,924,735	4,161,500,325	2,572,273,201	3,366,510,562	2,104,908,301	3,375,542,379	2,062,311,524

(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 1930 to 1933 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, electric power production, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. The duplication amounting in 1930 to a gross of \$757,438,326 and a net of \$453,015,547, in 1931 to a gross of \$610,025,080 and a net of \$378,865,534, in 1932 to a gross of \$425,494,363 and a net of \$260,227,869, and in 1933 to a gross of \$437,416,093 and a net of \$265,907,575, is eliminated from the grand total.

TABLE 2.- SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1931 TO 1933.

	1931 <sup>1/</sup>		Percentage of Total Net Value	1932		Percentage of Total Net Value	1933		Percentage of Total Net Value	Percentage of Net Value in 1933 to 1932
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$		
Prince Edward Island	17,273,144	11,216,602	0.44	15,943,467	10,234,666	0.49	17,447,324	11,725,908	0.57	114.24
Nova Scotia	136,853,405	93,372,826	3.63	102,795,156	70,917,559	3.37	109,724,555	73,602,044	3.57	103.79
New Brunswick	100,055,694	62,599,844	2.43	84,667,778	54,063,723	2.57	81,942,674	50,035,128	2.43	92.55
Quebec	1,146,664,391	693,565,207	26.96	919,858,072	557,689,317	26.49	890,881,668	531,203,671	25.76	95.26
Ontario	1,832,254,080	1,093,316,853	42.50	1,459,572,816	834,801,710	42.04	1,491,873,834	856,521,240	42.98	100.19
Manitoba	199,685,515	121,418,724	4.72	164,911,278	100,453,108	4.77	166,727,298	98,801,770	4.79	98.36
Saskatchewan	173,336,852	110,558,350	4.30	172,862,819	117,858,748	5.60	161,805,633	102,584,743	4.97	87.04
Alberta	255,519,947	187,019,646	7.27	214,177,072	157,015,824	7.46	207,770,454	145,507,230	7.06	92.67
British Columbia	295,592,071	194,944,923	7.58	228,538,264	148,682,806	7.06	244,042,986	156,002,755	7.71	106.94
Yukon	4,260,226	4,260,226	0.17	3,183,840	3,183,840	0.15	3,325,953	3,325,953	0.16	104.46
GRAND TOTAL .....	4,161,500,325	2,572,273,201	100.00	3,366,510,562	2,104,908,301	100.00	3,375,542,379	2,062,311,524	100.00	97.98

1/ Figures for 1930 and 1931 revised in accordance with the findings of the 1931 Census.

TABLE 3.- DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1931, 1932 AND 1933, INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS.

Classification	1931	1932	1933
	\$	\$	\$
Total Agricultural Production .....	610,261,299	565,417,704	581,316,218
Forestry -			
Logs and bolts	32,889,204	18,029,759	23,158,381
Pulp wood	51,973,243	30,627,632	33,213,973
Sawn railway ties	4,144,169	1,353,664	1,370,750
Fuel	44,237,948	36,750,910	31,141,104
All other forest products	7,879,366	5,344,827	4,838,934
Total Forestry Operations .....	141,123,930	92,106,252	93,773,142
Saw mill products	25,390,219	15,101,071	16,567,347
Pulp mill products	34,136,120	26,194,623	28,249,693
Total Milling Operations .....	59,526,339	41,295,694	44,817,040
Total Forestry Production .....	200,650,269	133,401,946	138,590,182
Fisheries -			
Fish sold fresh by fishermen	9,245,309	7,351,920	8,059,388
Sales to canning and curing establishments	9,137,505	7,708,713	8,178,543
Value added by domestic patrons	2,445,104	1,921,064	2,118,342
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	9,689,388	8,975,412	9,201,780
Total Fisheries Production .....	30,517,306	25,957,109	27,558,053
Trapping -			
Fur Production (Wild Life) .....	8,744,962	7,118,021	7,258,527
Mineral Production -			
Smelting	50,229,454	38,722,129	57,318,734
Other metallics	68,294,985	73,319,634	89,696,859
Fuel	54,453,143	49,047,342	47,778,436
Salt	1,904,149	1,947,551	1,939,874
Other non-metallics	8,938,992	5,793,286	8,064,663
Clay products	7,841,288	3,650,218	2,262,835
Cement	15,826,243	6,930,721	4,536,935
Lime	2,764,415	2,394,537	2,432,306
Other structural materials	17,726,349	9,422,807	7,464,611
Total Mineral Production .....	228,029,018	191,228,225	221,495,253
Electric Light and Power .....	122,310,730	128,420,233	117,532,091
Total Primary Production .....	1,200,513,584	1,051,543,238	1,093,750,314
Total Construction .....	205,063,300	86,367,060	63,238,370
Customs and Repair .....	71,000,000	57,000,000	53,571,140



TABLE 3.- DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1931, 1932 AND 1933, INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS. (Concluded)

Classification	1931	1932	1933
	\$	\$	\$
Manufactures -			
Vegetable products	274,474,901	211,600,763	197,606,784
Animal products	106,059,948	95,623,235	91,638,262
Textiles	163,967,295	144,942,998	150,130,741
Wood and paper	291,858,015	227,251,810	207,175,377
Iron and steel	203,970,382	123,542,436	114,256,055
Non-ferrous metals	116,519,624	84,176,377	92,774,996
Non-metallic minerals	102,486,140	73,407,459	70,077,465
Chemicals	64,745,355	60,002,845	58,548,907
Miscellaneous, including Central Electric Stations	150,500,191	149,677,949	135,450,686
Total Manufactures (a)	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872	1,117,659,273
Total Secondary Production	1,750,645,151	1,313,592,932	1,234,468,785
GRAND TOTAL (a)	2,572,273,201	2,104,908,301	2,062,311,524

(a) The item "Total Manufactures" includes the following industries which are also shown elsewhere, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand total:

	1931	1932	1933
Dairy factories	34,926,701	30,445,292	28,647,736
Saw mills and pulp mills	136,176,495	41,295,694	44,817,040
Fish canning and curing	6,906,059	6,420,494	6,420,034
Mineral industries	78,565,549	53,845,156	68,490,684
Electric Power	122,310,730	128,420,233	117,532,081
Total	378,885,534	260,227,869	265,907,575
Manufactures, n.e.s.	1,095,696,317	909,998,003	851,751,698

TABLE 4.- VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1932 AND 1933, BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1932		1933		1932		1933	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	10,611,218	6,700,063	13,287,885	8,804,092	21,310,776	13,177,339	27,325,668	17,081,729
Forestry	613,868	554,213	606,846	549,296	9,438,524	7,420,950	8,854,156	6,677,213
Fisheries	1,476,926	982,919	1,183,498	842,345	9,162,939	6,557,943	8,055,737	6,010,601
Trapping	- 1,205	- 1,205	2,208	2,208	206,452	206,452	201,945	201,945
Mining	-	-	-	-	16,201,279	16,201,279	16,900,183	16,965,183
Electric Power	275,149	274,555	275,205	274,658	5,292,749	4,356,412	5,356,176	4,463,044
Construction	1,071,800	696,670	386,900	251,485	4,009,500	2,606,175	2,830,300	1,872,520
Custom and Repair	135,000	159,000	179,633	168,791	2,265,000	1,767,000	2,065,684	1,468,023
Manufactures (a)	3,556,968	1,617,930	3,077,817	1,485,516	50,351,064	27,430,621	52,901,237	27,499,525
Grand Total (a)	15,943,467	10,264,666	17,447,324	11,725,908	102,795,156	70,917,559	109,704,555	73,602,044

(a) See page 9 for note in regard to duplication.

TABLE 4.- VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1932 AND 1933, BY INDUSTRIES. (Concluded)

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1932		1933		1932		1933	
	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$
Agriculture	21,913,389	13,375,055	22,010,724	11,776,205	150,677,656	96,354,742	155,152,737	95,850,045
Forestry	15,552,410	10,388,189	16,142,684	11,261,576	75,321,993	50,234,743	71,245,131	50,936,700
Fisheries	3,716,783	2,972,682	3,725,811	3,061,152	2,082,480	1,815,544	2,437,972	2,122,471
Trapping	76,555	76,555	85,821	85,821	1,756,316	1,756,316	936,047	936,047
Mining	2,223,505	2,223,505	2,107,682	2,107,682	45,630,609	25,633,466	46,959,047	28,141,482
Electric Power	4,148,199	3,340,257	3,915,249	3,153,348	50,954,121	44,720,404	50,706,933	44,519,739
Construction	4,258,200	2,767,830	3,951,000	2,568,150	52,525,300	34,141,445	32,539,200	21,150,480
Custom and Repair	1,139,000	1,105,000	1,244,701	1,171,457	15,395,000	11,142,000	13,971,495	10,961,985
Manufactures (a)	47,472,393	26,695,743	28,759,002	14,850,737	668,417,093	376,213,941	516,923,106	276,573,722
Grand Total (a)	84,657,778	54,063,723	81,942,674	50,036,123	919,256,072	557,689,317	890,821,668	531,203,671

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1932		1933		1932		1933	
	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$
Agriculture	270,658,205	184,958,049	326,023,995	209,823,101	55,560,218	36,314,987	63,764,112	40,648,623
Forestry	47,162,119	32,187,981	47,937,282	32,841,016	2,146,342	1,869,523	2,166,478	1,876,484
Fisheries	2,147,990	2,147,990	2,099,842	2,099,842	1,204,892	1,076,136	1,076,136	1,076,136
Trapping	1,355,515	1,355,515	1,578,255	1,578,255	530,398	530,398	712,445	712,445
Mining	95,859,655	85,910,030	125,366,136	110,205,021	11,243,411	9,058,365	11,037,161	9,026,951
Electric Power	75,571,217	49,952,973	70,099,410	40,316,738	7,966,196	6,534,141	7,662,021	6,207,956
Construction	49,291,800	32,029,670	42,573,400	27,672,710	4,503,500	2,927,275	2,133,000	1,389,700
Custom and Repair	32,394,000	23,511,000	30,456,902	22,133,262	7,920,000	5,747,000	6,723,665	4,863,567
Manufactures (a)	1,028,397,654	563,486,655	845,748,612	439,811,297	96,056,029	50,464,930	71,427,280	32,699,908
Grand Total (a)	1,459,572,816	824,801,710	1,491,873,834	886,521,242	164,911,278	100,453,108	166,727,298	98,801,770

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1932		1933		1932		1933	
	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$
Agriculture	128,107,011	91,668,357	119,145,066	77,840,418	126,441,517	99,530,146	126,852,810	93,990,967
Forestry	2,075,194	1,952,704	2,086,426	1,972,069	3,573,656	3,153,747	3,267,908	2,982,460
Fisheries	126,174	126,174	186,417	186,417	153,789	153,789	144,515	144,515
Trapping	916,476	916,476	1,089,322	1,089,322	626,262	626,262	701,458	701,458
Mining	1,821,728	1,621,728	2,700,781	2,477,425	21,183,312	21,183,312	19,702,953	19,702,953
Electric Power	5,312,511	4,473,110	5,038,599	4,236,991	5,628,340	4,681,004	5,270,140	4,166,006
Construction	2,705,200	1,758,380	775,200	503,820	5,948,200	3,866,330	2,325,900	1,835,835
Custom and Repair	5,627,000	3,992,000	5,301,453	4,143,935	6,379,000	4,519,000	5,413,923	3,708,377
Manufactures (a)	36,101,516	17,386,951	25,482,409	10,134,286	55,293,332	26,851,640	43,531,835	17,883,786
Grand Total (a)	172,862,219	117,359,742	161,805,633	102,584,743	214,177,072	157,015,824	207,770,454	145,507,280

	British Columbia				Yukon			
	1932		1933		1932		1933	
	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$
Agriculture	33,264,931	22,232,966	30,521,314	25,501,030	-	-	-	-
Forestry	39,161,246	25,632,370	45,012,362	29,493,368	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	13,513,729	9,205,116	16,819,595	12,001,471	20,060	20,060	17,100	17,100
Trapping	492,239	492,239	537,225	537,225	1,153,413	1,153,413	1,235,201	1,235,201
Mining	32,939,306	27,326,173	37,814,821	30,794,504	2,005,367	2,005,367	2,075,052	2,073,052
Electric Power	13,582,200	10,022,357	13,022,606	9,092,731	-	-	-	-
Construction	2,552,900	5,563,225	9,210,400	5,092,610	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair	6,676,000	5,052,000	6,209,538	4,901,745	-	-	-	-
Manufactures (a)	140,532,016	74,577,442	72,022,155	39,242,043	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (a)	228,538,204	148,689,206	240,042,926	189,002,785	3,183,840	3,183,840	3,325,953	3,305,953

(a) See page 9 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. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces.

	1932		1933	
	Gross \$	Net \$	Gross \$	Net \$
Prince Edward Island	1,856,257	725,479	1,552,668	652,483
Nova Scotia	15,443,117	8,806,621	14,955,731	8,681,619
New Brunswick	15,877,656	8,881,093	16,067,345	9,503,986
Quebec	142,902,466	84,858,284	136,143,428	83,537,217
Ontario	143,245,339	95,748,153	150,484,890	100,315,621
Manitoba	20,219,708	14,198,403	19,981,161	13,711,267
Saskatchewan	9,349,991	6,674,142	10,717,199	6,900,403
Alberta	10,950,836	7,549,426	11,110,871	7,253,765
British Columbia	60,143,963	32,726,258	67,402,800	35,351,214
CANADA	425,494,363	260,227,869	437,415,093	265,907,575

TABLE 9.- PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1932 AND 1933.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Agriculture	65.27	75.10	15.58	23.21	24.74	23.54	17.37	18.04	20.90	23.67	36.15	41.14
Forestry	5.40	4.58	10.46	9.07	19.21	22.51	9.01	9.89	3.54	3.70	1.86	1.90
Fisheries	9.63	7.18	9.25	3.17	5.50	6.12	.33	.40	.24	.24	1.20	1.09
Trapping	-	.02	.29	.33	.14	.17	.31	.18	.15	.18	.53	.72
Mining	-	-	22.85	23.05	4.11	4.21	4.60	5.30	9.71	12.43	9.02	9.14
Electric Power	2.67	2.34	6.14	6.07	6.23	6.30	6.02	6.38	5.55	4.55	6.50	6.28
Construction	6.70	2.14	3.57	2.54	5.12	5.13	5.12	3.98	3.62	3.12	2.91	1.41
Repair Work	1.55	1.44	2.49	1.99	2.04	2.34	2.00	2.06	2.66	2.50	5.72	4.92
Manufactures, n.e.s.	3.59	7.10	25.27	25.57	32.95	29.68	52.24	52.07	53.43	46.61	35.10	33.40
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 (p.c. to grand total net production)	15.75	12.07	31.63	37.36	49.38	45.67	67.46	67.79	64.25	60.93	50.04	47.28

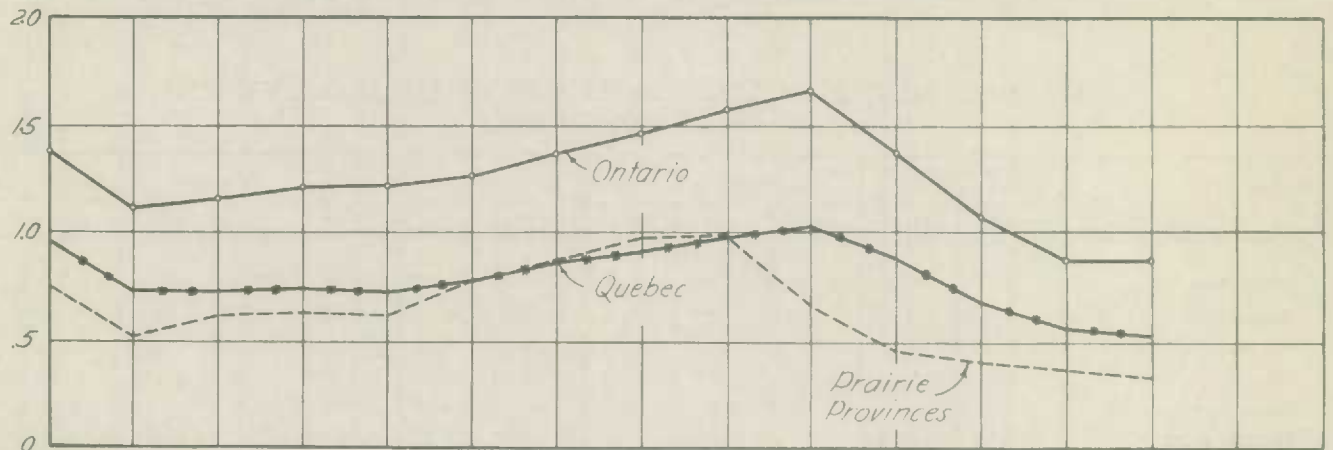
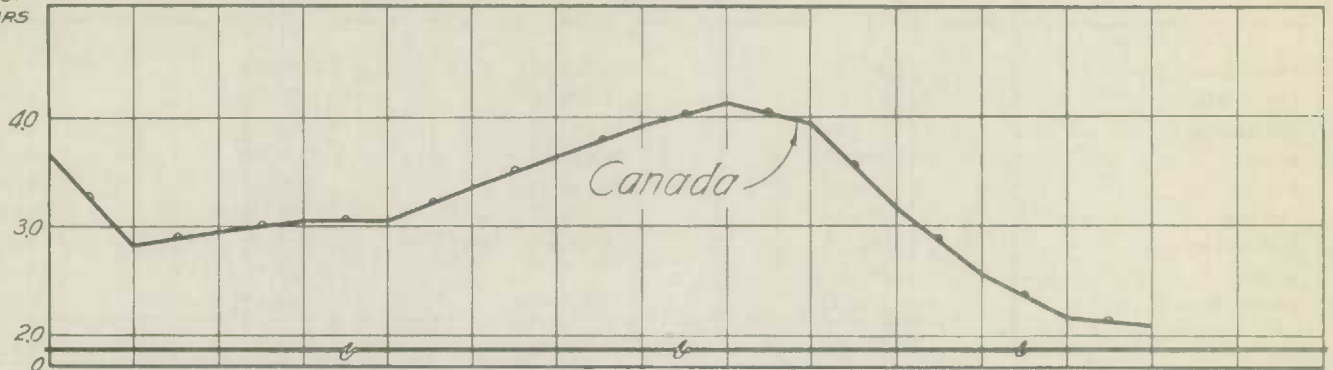
	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		CANADA	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Agriculture	77.78	75.80	63.39	64.60	15.36	16.04	-	-	26.56	28.18
Forestry	1.66	1.92	2.01	2.05	17.24	13.55	-	-	6.34	6.72
Fisheries	.16	.18	.10	.10	6.66	7.55	.63	.51	1.23	1.34
Trapping	.75	1.06	.40	.54	.33	.37	36.33	(a) 37.16	.34	.35
Mining	1.43	2.44	13.49	13.54	13.33	19.37	62.99	62.33	9.08	10.74
Electric Power	3.80	4.13	2.92	3.07	6.78	6.22	-	-	6.10	5.70
Construction	1.49	.45	2.46	1.26	3.74	3.77	-	-	4.12	3.07
Repair Work	3.39	4.04	2.68	2.55	3.40	3.08	-	-	2.71	2.60
Manufactures, n.e.s.	9.51	9.33	12.29	12.29	23.11	25.05	-	-	43.24	41.30
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	15.18	16.61	17.10	17.23	50.16	47.29	-	-	55.60	54.19

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

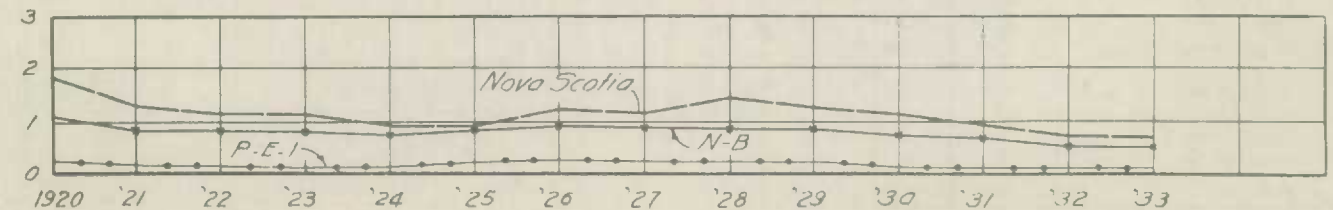
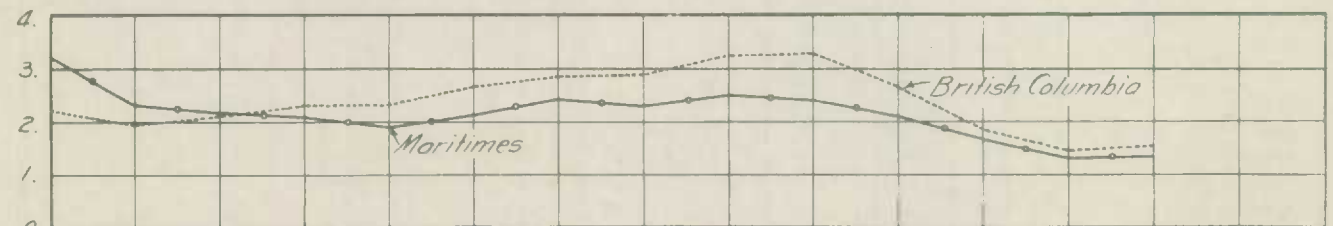
# VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES

1920-1933

BILLION DOLLARS



HUNDRED MILLION \$



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