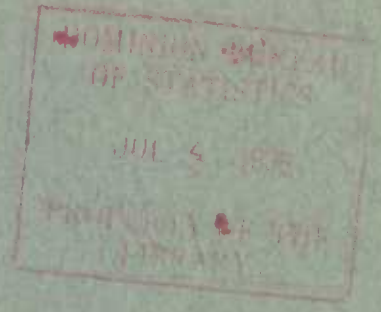


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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION
IN
CANADA
1934

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Statistician:

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1934.^x

After showing declines for five years, the net value of production recorded a substantial gain in 1934 over the preceding year. The net value of commodities produced, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of data compiled by its various branches, was \$2,381,000,000 in 1934 against \$1,996,000,000 in the preceding year. The gain of 19 per cent represents the marked betterment in productive operations and commodity prices over the preceding year. Each of the nine main branches of production participated in the advance.

Owing to depressed price levels and low-scale operations, the total for 1933 was less than in any other year in the post-war period. As agricultural production declined in 1929 from the preceding year, the value of net production was greater in 1928 than in any other year during the period of observation from 1920 to the present.

Declines were shown for five consecutive years from 1929 to 1933. Owing to the marked rebound in 1934, the total for the year was greater than in 1933 or 1932. While wholesale prices were relatively stable during 1934, the average for the year was much higher than for 1933, the post-war minimum having been reached in the first quarter of that year. A similar trend, as measured by comprehensive indexes, was shown in productive operations. The depression low point was reached in the first quarter of 1933. A marked advance was shown in the later months of the year and the improvement continued throughout 1934.

The gain in the output of electric power in 1934 was less than in other lines, but even here an increase of nearly 6 per cent was shown. The greatest absolute gains were recorded in manufacturing and agriculture, but the largest percentage increases were in construction and mineral production. In respect to percentage gains, the fisheries followed closely in third place.

Price and volume indexes indicate that a further gain in net production occurred in 1935. The index of wholesale prices average 0.7 per cent higher than in the preceding year. The gain in the index of industrial production was nearly 8.7 per cent, and the index of general employment recorded an advance of 3.5 per cent. The increases in these indexes indicate a higher level for the net value of commodity production than in 1934.

Branches of Production

Confining 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, each of the main branches showed advances over the preceding year. While the gain in agricultural production . . .

^xSee explanation of method on page 10.

was proportionately less than in some of the other branches, the net output was greater than in any other year since 1930. The increase over 1933 was about 16 per cent, the total in the year under review being nearly \$674,000,000.

The percentage gain in manufacturing output was slightly greater than in agriculture, the value of the former being up \$175,000,000. The totals for the two preceding years were surpassed in 1934.

The percentage gain in the new business obtained by the construction industry was outstanding. According to MacLeans Building Reports, contracts awarded in 1934 were \$125,800,000, a gain of 29 per cent over the preceding year. The official total of work completed was \$186,200,000 in 1934, no comparable statistics being available for 1933. Deducting materials used, the net value of construction in 1934 was computed as \$115,400,000. A brilliant gain was shown in mineral production, especially in the output of metals.

A summary of the gross and net values of production in the years from 1931 to 1934 is given by main branches in Table 1, while details of net production are given for the years 1933 and 1934 in Table 3.

The Trend of Provincial Production during Recent Years.

The net production of the Maritime Provinces showed a considerable gain in 1934, following the increase of the preceding year. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island recorded gains in 1933, while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed an advance in 1934. The maximum point of the fourteen-year period ended in 1933 was reached in 1928. The high level of 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 per cent during the nine years. The total in 1934 was \$1,025,300,000, a gain of more than 19 per cent from 1933. Industrial revenues in Quebec made very slight progress toward recovery from 1921 to 1924, but in other respects the curve of net production was closely correlated with that of Ontario. The total in 1934 was \$593,100,000 compared with \$508,500,000 in the preceding year, a gain of 16.6 per cent.

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 reached the lowest point of the post-war period.

The rebound in 1934 was of marked proportions. Alberta showed a gain of 23 per cent, while increases of 19 per cent each were recorded in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The dependence on the grain crop was a factor during recent years of 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 in 1933 from the preceding year was nearly 7 per cent and the advance was extended in 1934 to the extent of 20.5 per cent. A chart of the trend of the value of net production by provinces in the five economic areas for the fifteen years is presented at the end of this survey.

Comparison of 1934 and 1933 by Provinces

Eight of the nine provinces showed gains in net production in 1934 over the preceding year. A considerable increase was shown in the output of the Maritime Provinces, due to gains in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The former recorded a gain of about 24.7 per cent, while Nova Scotia scored with an increase of 25.7 per cent. The decline in Prince Edward Island was limited to 1.8 per cent.

Extending the gain of the preceding year, the net production of Ontario recorded an increase of 19.5 per cent in 1934. The increase in Quebec at 16.6 per cent was also substantial. The trend was reversed in the Prairie Provinces, the total for the areas being up nearly 21 per cent and the gain in British Columbia was 20.5 per cent. See Table 2 for summary of values by provinces 1932 to 1934.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1934

Ontario held first place among the nine provinces in the creation of new wealth, producing 43.1 per cent of the Dominion total compared with 43.0 per cent in 1933. Quebec followed with an output of 24.9 per cent against 25.5 per cent in the preceding year. British Columbia and Alberta were in third and fourth places, respectively, the contribution of the former in 1934 being 7.9 per cent compared with 7.5 per cent 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.

Per Capita Production by Provinces

In Table 6 the net commodity production is appraised on a per capita basis by provinces. This is the net value of new wealth put into the commercial economy by the people and as such represents the annual dollar return on the natural resources, the plant and equipment of the nation. It is distinct from the national income which includes, in addition to the net commodity production, the value of services, the utilities of time, place and possession, which, though somewhat intangible, are in their turn equally as valuable in the economic sense as the actual commodities produced. Thus it is evident that the net commodity production is not representative of the purchasing power of the people, but is only a part of it.

Owing to its preeminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity production of nearly \$288 per capita in 1934, and improvement of \$44 per capita over 1933, principally due to appreciable advances in mining and manufacturing. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$259, registering, largely because of mining and forestry, an increase of \$40 per capita over 1933. Alberta held third place with \$232 per capita, an increase of \$41 over 1933 due to acceleration in agriculture and mining. Quebec, with a per capita production of \$197, was fourth in rank, increasing its per capita figure by \$25 over 1933. Nova Scotia, with \$169, Manitoba, \$157, New Brunswick, \$138, Prince Edward Island, \$128 and Saskatchewan, \$124, produced in order named. Of the nine provinces, Prince Edward Island alone showed recession which was limited to about \$2 per capita.

The Dominion figure of net commodity production at \$220 per capita was 17.7 per cent or \$33 in advance of the figure for 1933. The estimated increase in population in 1934 over 1933 was only 1.3 per cent.

Conclusion

The survey of production affords the only available method of appraising the relative importance of the nine main branches of production. The duplication between the primary and secondary branches complicates the situation somewhat, but comparing the

total manufactures with the other branches, a fairly accurate measure of the relative importance of the nine groups as herein defined may be obtained. In 1934, for example, manufacturing was the predominant factor in Canadian production. Even after deducting the duplication arising from the close association of certain manufacturing processes with the extractive industries, manufacturing produced 39.2 per cent of the total net value for the year. Total manufactures was 51.4 per cent of the total value of net production as defined in the survey. Agriculture and mining produced 28.3 per cent and 11.7 per cent, respectively, while forestry and the power industry were in fourth and fifth places with percentages of 6.6 and 5.1.

As the survey has now been published for fifteen years, the computation is available for a sufficient period to permit study of the long-term trend and of the reaction to cyclical fluctuation. The marked upward trend of the power industry presented a contrast to the contrary tendency of agriculture and forestry. As values depend upon prices as well as volume, the downward trend of the aggregate value of production and of the components with receding tendencies was undoubtedly due to the deflation in commodity prices during the post-war period. The annual average percentage decline in the wholesale price index from 1919 to 1934 was no less than 4.4 per cent.

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FROM 1931 TO 1934.

Division of Industry	1931		1932		1933 1/		1934 1/	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	883,820,884	610,261,299	818,549,921	565,417,704	890,164,311	581,316,218	1,006,257,616	673,950,200
Forestry	288,674,002	200,650,269	195,025,352	133,401,946	197,325,273	128,624,803	236,089,129	156,859,161
Fisheries	39,654,611	30,517,306	33,665,822	25,957,109	35,736,596	27,558,063	46,661,143	34,022,323
Trapping	8,744,962	8,744,962	7,118,021	7,118,021	7,258,527	7,256,627	8,636,885	8,636,885
Mining	276,365,319	228,029,015	228,948,172	191,228,225	264,737,816	221,495,253	356,487,142	278,161,590
Electric Power	163,321,565	122,310,370	171,630,682	128,420,233	117,532,081	115,663,653	124,463,613	122,461,993
Total Primary Production ...	1,660,581,543	1,200,513,584	1,454,937,970	1,051,543,238	1,512,754,604	1,081,916,507	1,777,595,528	1,274,092,172
Construction	315,482,000	205,063,300	132,872,400	86,367,060	97,289,800	63,236,370	186,198,890	115,406,755
Custom and Repair (a)	97,000,000	71,000,000	78,000,000	57,000,000	72,166,934	50,244,698	87,646,270	58,617,595
Manufactures (b)	2,698,461,862	1,474,581,851	2,126,194,555	1,170,225,872	2,086,847,847	1,048,259,450	2,533,758,954	1,222,943,899
Total Secondary Production (b)...	3,110,943,862	1,750,645,151	2,337,066,955	1,313,592,932	2,256,324,641	1,161,742,516	2,807,604,114	1,396,968,249
GRAND TOTAL	4,161,500,325	2,572,273,201	3,366,510,562	2,104,908,301	3,331,663,152	1,996,450,893	4,042,933,196	2,380,716,629

(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 1931 to 1934 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 1931 to a gross of \$610,025,080 and a net of \$378,885,534, in 1932 to a gross of \$425,494,363 and a net of \$260,227,869, in 1933 to a gross of \$437,416,093 and a net of \$247,208,132 and in 1934 to a gross of \$542,266,446 and a net of \$290,343,792, is eliminated from the grand total.

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1932 TO 1934.

	1932		Percent- age of Total Net Value	1933 1/		Percent- age of Total Net Value	1934 1/		Percent- age of Total Net Value	Percent- age of Net Value in 1934 to 1933
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
Prince Edward Island	15,943,467	10,264,666	0.49	17,446,777	11,538,883	0.58	17,864,849	11,429,804	0.48	98.20
Nova Scotia	102,795,156	70,917,559	3.37	108,802,323	70,448,029	3.53	132,936,541	88,570,589	3.72	125.72
New Brunswick	84,667,778	54,063,723	2.57	81,180,773	47,089,788	2.36	98,700,994	58,732,376	2.47	124.72
Quebec	919,858,072	557,659,317	26.49	884,694,474	508,518,084	25.47	1,054,450,210	593,066,127	24.91	116.63
Ontario	1,459,572,816	884,801,710	42.04	1,462,091,162	858,272,832	43.00	1,799,433,421	1,025,262,177	43.07	119.46
Manitoba	164,911,278	100,453,108	4.77	165,273,233	96,685,194	4.84	196,750,708	115,068,448	4.83	119.01
Saskatchewan	172,862,819	117,858,748	5.60	161,004,065	100,521,270	5.03	191,256,574	119,617,500	5.02	119.00
Alberta	214,177,072	157,015,824	7.46	206,997,231	144,210,672	7.22	256,721,783	178,043,420	7.48	123.46
British Columbia	228,538,264	148,689,806	7.06	240,847,161	155,740,188	7.80	291,501,318	187,609,393	7.88	120.46
Yukon	3,183,840	3,183,840	0.15	3,325,953	3,325,953	0.17	3,316,798	3,316,798	0.14	99.72
GRAND TOTAL..	3,366,510,562	2,104,908,301	100.00	3,331,663,152	1,996,450,893	100.00	4,042,933,196	2,380,716,629	100.00	119.25

1/ In conformance with resolution 23 adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, the cost of fuel and purchased electricity was deducted from the gross value of manufactured goods for 1933 and 1934. To this extent the results were rendered incomparable with preceding years.

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1933 AND 1934,
INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	1 9 3 3	1 9 3 4
Total Agricultural Production	581,313,218	673,950,200
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	23,168,381	29,115,515
Pulp wood	33,213,973	38,302,807
Hewn railway ties	1,370,750	1,541,901
Fuel	31,141,104	31,489,524
All other forest products	4,888,934	5,089,985
Total Forestry Operations	93,773,142	105,539,732
Saw mill products	16,091,881	24,775,001
Pulp mill products	18,759,780	26,544,448
Total Milling Operations	34,851,661	51,319,449
Total Forestry Production	128,624,803	156,859,181
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	8,059,388	8,076,115
Sales to canning and curing establishments	8,178,543	11,638,820
Value added domestically	2,118,342	1,889,281
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	9,201,780	12,418,107
Total Fisheries Production	27,558,053	34,022,323
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life)	7,258,527	8,636,885
Mineral Production -		
Smelting	57,318,734	71,610,687
Other metallics	89,696,859	122,500,281
Fuel	47,778,436	54,262,099
Salt	1,939,874	1,954,953
Other non-metallics	8,064,663	8,546,809
Clay products	2,262,835	2,680,410
Cement	4,536,935	5,667,946
Lime	2,432,306	2,745,797
Other structural materials	7,464,611	8,192,808
Total Mineral Production	221,495,253	278,161,590
Electric Light and Power	115,663,653	122,461,993
Total Primary Production	1,081,916,507	1,274,092,172
Total Construction	83,238,370	115,406,755
Custom and Repair	50,244,698	58,617,595

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1933 AND 1934, INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS. (Concluded)

Classification	1933	1934
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	189,134,032	210,899,307
Animal products	87,629,444	94,998,318
Textiles	143,990,608	160,723,494
Wood and paper	194,723,329	223,240,884
Iron and steel	106,667,318	143,369,504
Non-ferrous metals	88,427,984	112,155,502
Non-metallic minerals	60,503,998	71,357,352
Chemicals	55,394,284	62,216,030
Miscellaneous, including Central Electric Stations	132,788,453	143,983,510
Total Manufactures (a)	1,048,259,450	1,222,943,899
Total Secondary Production	1,161,742,518	1,396,968,249
GRAND TOTAL (a)	1,996,450,893	2,380,716,629

(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.

	1933	1934
Dairy factories	26,862,571	29,912,319
Saw mills and pulp mills	34,851,661	51,319,449
Fish canning and curing	6,155,791	8,166,192
Mineral industries	63,674,456	78,487,207
Electric power	115,663,653	122,461,993
Total	247,208,132	290,343,792 x
Manufactures, n.e.s.	801,051,318	932,600,107

x An adjustment of -33,368 was necessary due to a recent revision in the item fuel and electricity.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1933 AND 1934, BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1933		1934		1933		1934	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	13,287,855	8,804,092	13,366,859	8,651,021	27,325,638	17,081,729	27,916,977	17,153,083
Forestry	606,846	548,004	611,926	549,480	8,854,156	8,310,676	10,542,126	7,511,616
Fisheries	1,183,496	842,345	1,455,417	963,926	8,055,737	6,010,601	10,616,423	7,673,865
Trapping	2,208	2,208	1,646	1,646	243,945	243,945	269,973	269,973
Mining	-	-	-	-	16,966,183	16,966,183	23,310,729	23,310,729
Electric Power	274,658	234,503	279,745	240,569	4,463,944	3,926,251	4,904,770	4,170,751
Construction	386,800	251,485	297,918	161,569	2,880,800	1,872,520	9,868,541	7,224,463
Custom and Repair	179,633	157,646	192,906	146,695	2,005,684	1,302,504	2,376,604	1,530,562
Manufactures (a)	3,077,817	1,384,072	3,302,588	1,281,041	52,901,937	24,356,279	60,844,561	28,406,917
GRAND TOTAL (a)	17,446,777	11,638,883	17,664,649	11,429,804	108,802,323	70,448,029	132,936,541	86,670,589

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

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1933 AND 1934, BY PROVINCES, (Concluded)

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1933		1934		1933		1934	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	22,010,724	11,776,205	25,653,127	14,376,138	155,152,737	95,850,045	199,857,806	128,047,448
Forestry	16,142,684	9,565,015	20,943,921	13,277,514	71,245,131	46,622,090	62,293,488	55,296,688
Fisheries	3,725,811	3,061,152	4,552,178	3,679,970	2,437,972	2,128,471	2,752,847	2,306,517
Trapping	85,821	85,821	138,265	138,253	936,047	936,047	657,448	657,448
Mining	2,107,682	2,107,682	2,156,151	2,156,151	46,969,047	28,141,482	52,770,654	31,269,945
Electric Power	3,153,348	3,022,249	3,071,568	2,910,473	44,519,739	44,505,140	46,616,247	46,614,407
Construction	3,951,000	2,568,150	6,163,183	3,900,748	32,539,200	21,150,480	42,825,745	23,531,437
Custom and Repair	1,244,701	1,033,420	1,501,625	1,279,443	13,971,495	10,257,853	16,401,885	11,687,456
Manufactures (a)	44,826,347	21,453,127	54,057,847	26,357,257	653,066,534	336,407,772	766,498,000	380,453,665
Grand Total (a)	81,180,773	47,089,786	98,700,994	58,732,376	884,694,474	508,516,084	1,054,450,210	593,066,127

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1933		1934		1933		1934	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	326,023,995	209,823,101	332,574,824	216,386,940	63,784,112	40,648,623	75,675,073	51,540,921
Forestry	47,937,282	30,789,404	55,540,053	35,433,125	2,166,478	1,866,934	2,451,003	2,148,155
Fisheries	2,089,842	2,089,842	2,218,550	2,218,550	1,076,136	1,076,136	1,465,358	1,465,358
Trapping	1,578,255	1,578,255	1,575,934	1,575,934	712,445	712,445	1,075,450	1,075,450
Mining	125,366,136	110,205,021	188,476,461	145,565,871	11,037,161	9,026,951	11,527,081	9,776,934
Electric Power	40,316,738	40,247,056	43,498,715	43,477,976	6,207,956	6,139,012	6,378,674	6,310,475
Construction	42,573,400	27,672,710	96,488,265	61,315,609	2,138,000	1,389,700	6,349,382	3,612,232
Custom and Repair	30,456,902	21,006,008	38,049,543	25,337,598	6,723,665	4,652,186	7,758,807	5,094,390
Manufactures (a)	1,005,233,502	510,578,550	1,255,325,701	611,303,862	91,408,441	44,608,801	105,358,000	48,484,665
Grand Total (a)	1,462,091,162	858,272,832	1,799,433,421	1,025,262,177	165,273,233	96,685,194	196,750,708	115,068,445

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1933		1934		1933		1934	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	119,145,066	77,840,418	135,838,027	90,989,990	126,852,810	93,990,967	165,707,755	118,952,566
Forestry	2,086,426	1,968,250	2,372,171	2,214,209	3,267,908	2,974,206	3,776,707	3,401,804
Fisheries	186,417	186,417	219,772	219,772	144,518	144,518	245,405	245,405
Trapping	1,069,322	1,069,322	1,280,458	1,280,458	791,458	791,458	1,132,960	1,132,960
Mining	2,700,781	2,477,425	3,160,778	2,977,061	19,702,953	19,702,953	20,228,861	20,228,851
Electric Power	4,236,991	3,443,309	4,229,402	3,460,775	4,465,926	4,299,094	4,567,199	4,401,197
Construction	775,200	503,880	6,907,979	4,327,753	2,825,900	1,836,835	7,541,055	5,377,955
Custom and Repair	5,301,453	3,716,378	6,190,733	3,986,335	3,413,923	3,522,597	6,876,614	4,105,403
Manufactures (a)	36,199,608	15,251,760	42,261,723	16,238,427	54,642,706	23,838,049	69,389,118	27,576,875
Grand Total (a)	181,004,065	100,521,270	191,256,574	119,617,500	206,997,231	144,210,872	266,721,783	178,043,420

	British Columbia				Yukon			
	1933		1934		1933		1934	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	36,581,314	25,501,038	39,665,168	27,852,095	-	-	-	-
Forestry	45,018,362	27,980,224	57,557,734	37,026,590	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	16,819,565	12,001,471	22,118,568	15,234,335	17,100	17,100	14,625	14,625
Trapping	583,225	583,225	871,663	871,663	1,235,801	1,235,801	1,633,090	1,633,090
Mining	37,814,821	30,794,504	53,187,354	41,206,985	2,073,062	2,073,062	1,669,083	1,669,083
Electric Power	9,892,781	9,845,039	10,715,293	10,876,370	-	-	-	-
Construction	9,219,400	5,992,610	9,756,822	5,954,989	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair	6,829,538	4,596,108	8,297,553	5,449,713	-	-	-	-
Manufactures (a)	145,490,955	70,361,040	176,721,398	82,841,189	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (a)	240,847,161	155,740,186	291,601,318	187,609,393	3,328,953	3,328,953	3,316,798	3,316,798

(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.

	1933		1934	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Prince Edward Island	1,552,868	585,472	1,644,154	566,145
Nova Scotia	14,955,731	7,924,659	17,716,183	8,681,370
New Brunswick	16,067,345	7,583,033	19,536,869	9,343,561
Quebec	136,143,428	77,481,296	166,425,910	86,998,663
Ontario	159,464,890	95,717,115	214,314,625	117,353,288
Manitoba	19,981,161	13,435,694	21,289,120	14,440,135
Saskatchewan	10,717,199	5,956,889	11,204,469	6,077,280
Alberta	11,110,871	6,890,005	12,742,861	7,379,506
British Columbia	67,402,800	31,935,053	97,390,235	39,503,516
CANADA	437,416,093	247,208,132	542,266,446	290,343,752

TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1933 AND 1934.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Agriculture	75.65	75.71	24.25	19.37	25.01	24.48	18.84	21.59	24.45	21.11	42.04	44.79
Forestry	4.71	4.91	8.96	8.48	20.31	22.61	9.17	9.32	3.59	3.46	1.93	1.87
Fisheries	7.24	8.43	8.53	5.50	6.50	5.27	0.42	0.39	0.24	0.22	1.11	1.27
Trapping	0.02	0.01	0.35	0.30	0.19	0.24	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.74	0.93
Mining	-	-	24.08	23.32	4.48	3.67	5.53	5.27	12.54	14.20	9.34	5.50
Electric Power	2.01	2.10	5.58	4.71	6.42	4.96	8.75	7.89	4.69	4.24	5.35	5.48
Construction	2.16	1.41	2.66	8.16	5.45	5.54	4.15	3.97	3.22	5.98	1.44	3.14
Custom and Repair	1.35	1.28	1.85	1.73	2.19	2.17	2.02	1.97	2.45	2.47	4.81	4.43
Manufactures, n.e.s.	6.80	6.25	23.74	22.27	29.46	28.96	50.94	49.49	46.34	43.17	32.24	29.59
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)	11.89	11.21	34.57	32.07	45.56	44.88	65.15	64.15	59.49	59.62	46.14	42.14

	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		CANADA	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Agriculture	77.43	76.08	65.19	66.51	16.37	14.85	-	-	25.12	28.31
Forestry	1.96	1.85	2.06	1.91	17.97	19.75	-	-	6.44	6.59
Fisheries	0.19	0.18	0.10	0.14	7.71	8.12	0.51	0.44	1.38	1.43
Trapping	1.08	1.07	0.55	0.64	0.37	0.46	(a)37.16	49.24	0.36	0.36
Mining	2.46	2.49	13.66	11.36	19.77	21.96	62.33	50.32	11.09	11.68
Electric Power	3.43	2.89	2.98	2.47	6.32	5.69	-	-	5.79	5.14
Construction	0.50	3.62	1.27	3.02	3.85	3.17	-	-	3.17	4.85
Custom and Repair	3.70	3.33	2.44	2.31	2.95	2.90	-	-	2.52	2.46
Manufactures, n.e.s.	9.25	9.49	11.75	11.34	24.89	23.10	-	-	40.13	39.18
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)	15.17	13.58	16.53	15.49	45.19	44.16	-	-	52.51	51.37

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

TABLE 6. - PER CAPITA NET COMMODITY PRODUCTION

Province	1 9 3 3			1 9 3 4		
	Net Commodity Production	Estimated Population	Net Commodity Production Per Capita	Net Commodity Production	Estimated Population	Net Commodity Production Per Capita
	\$	000	\$	\$	000	\$
Prince Edward Island	11,638,883	89	130.77	11,429,804	89	128.42
Nova Scotia	70,448,029	522	134.96	88,570,589	525	168.71
New Brunswick	47,089,788	420	112.12	58,732,376	425	138.19
Quebec	508,518,084	2,970	171.22	593,066,127	3,018	196.51
Ontario	858,272,832	3,524	243.55	1,025,262,177	3,563	287.75
Manitoba	96,685,194	722	133.91	115,068,445	731	157.41
Saskatchewan	100,521,270	951	105.70	119,617,500	965	123.96
Alberta	144,210,672	757	190.50	178,043,420	769	231.53
British Columbia	155,740,188	712	218.74	187,609,393	725	258.77
Yukon	3,325,953	-	-	3,316,798	-	-
TOTAL	1,996,450,893	10,681	186.92	2,380,716,629	10,824	219.95

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 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, fuel and electricity 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 and electricity is deducted in accordance with resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935, which states,--"The term "net output" or "net value of production" should be used to denote the value added in each industry to the cost of the objects used in production, including all materials, whether transformed or not...

in the industrial processes, and fuel and purchased power consumed, whether used for heating, lighting or other purposes, but excluding any amount paid to other firms for work given out to be done by them."

This resolution has been complied with for the years 1933 and 1934, and revisions will be effected for previous years when available. It is felt that this further refinement will establish a uniform system, conforming with the practise of most other countries.

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:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Construction

Due to the availability of the totals compiled by a new branch of the Bureau, the treatment of construction data was altered for 1934. The records prepared by the MacLean Building Reports, Limited were used from 1920 to 1933, thirty-five per cent being deducted from the gross totals to obtain the net value of production for the industry. An element of incomparability was thus introduced between 1933 and 1934, but ...

the use of official records in this connection is desirable.

6. 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, saw-mills, 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.

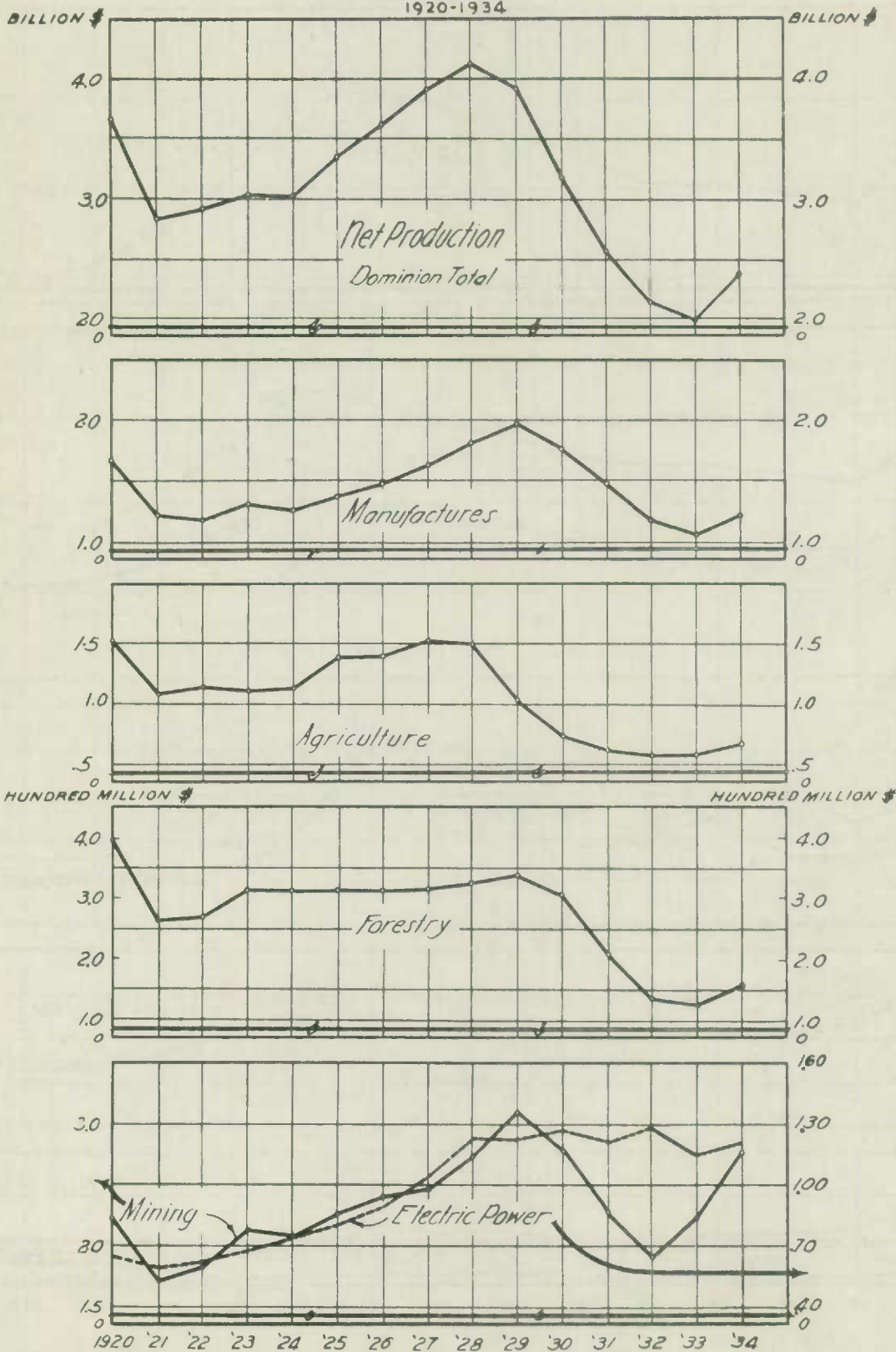
7. Manufactures, n.e.s.

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 eight divisions.

VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

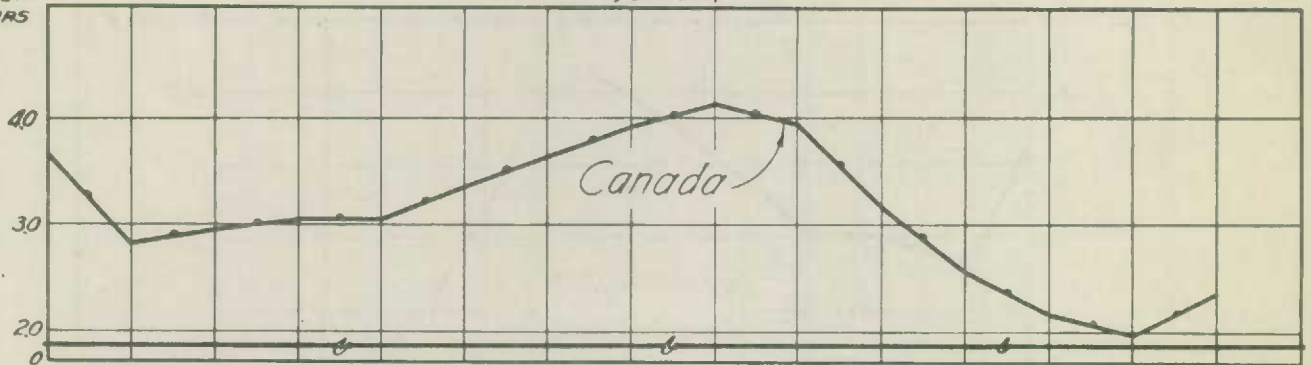
BY
MAIN BRANCHES

1920-1934

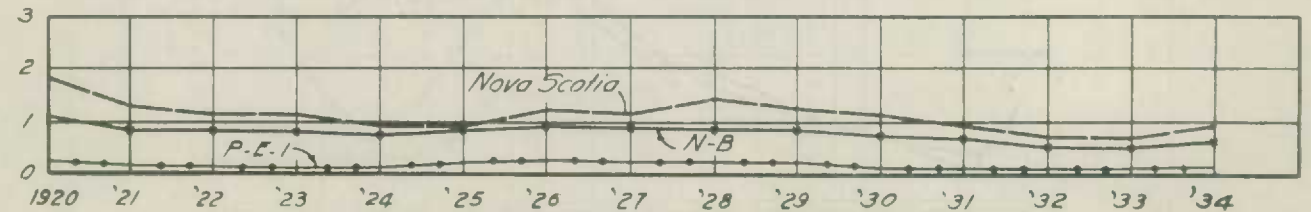
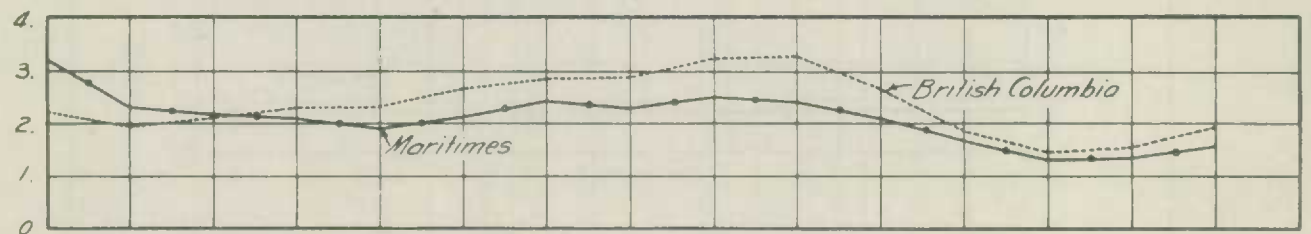
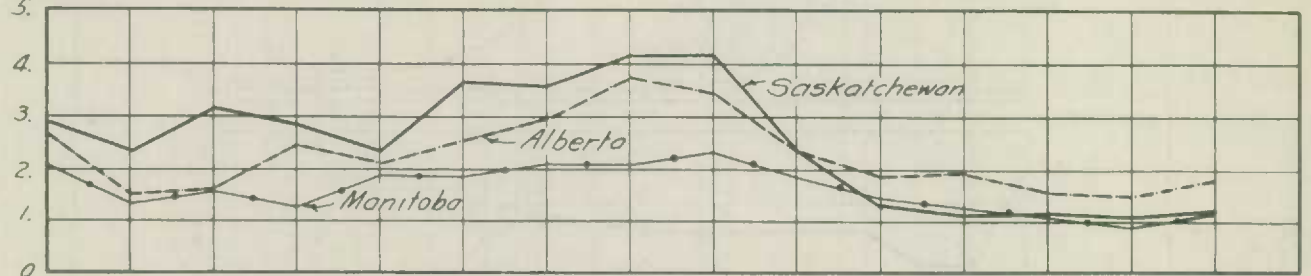
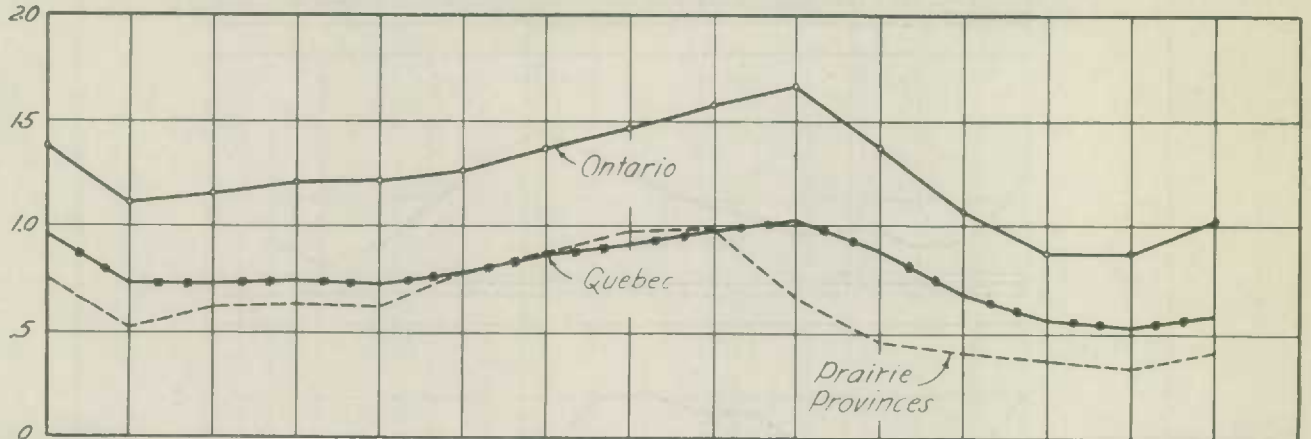


VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1920-1934

BILLION DOLLARS



HUNDRED MILLION \$



1920 '21 '22 '23 '24 '25 '26 '27 '28 '29 '30 '31 '32 '33 '34

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