

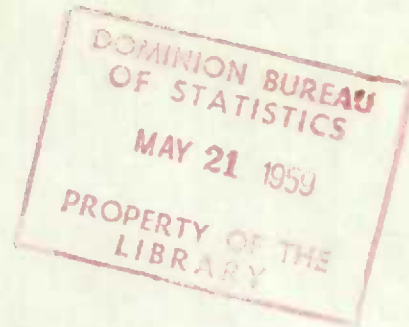
CATALOGUE No.

61-202

ANNUAL



CANADA



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1926 - 1956

Published by Authority of
The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Research and Development Division
Industrial Output Section

May, 1959
2103-504

Price: 50 cents

Volume 36

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SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

.. Not available

- Nil

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1926 - 1956

1. Revised Historical Record

This report contains a new historical record of "value added" statistics by province for the eight commodity-producing industry groups. The figures for six of the industries are extended back to 1926. Data for the forestry and construction industries are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1935, so that a complete record by industry and by province could only be compiled from 1935 to 1956. Canada and provincial totals are, therefore, not available for the years 1926-1934.

Major revisions for the forestry and construction industries were contained in the 1954 and 1955 reports. The present report incorporates a major revision for the agriculture industry covering the period 1926-1956 and supersedes all previous issues of this publication. Additional revisions were applied to the construction estimates for the period 1946-1956.

2. Scope of the Series

The scope of the Survey of Production is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are excluded except as certain of their costs are indirectly reflected in the value of output of the "commodity-producing" industries. This is in contrast to the scope of the "Gross Domestic Product" series in the "National Accounts" which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popularly accepted sense as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical energy, the construction of buildings, and the manufacturing and processing of goods. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value of output statistics are not shown in this report.¹ In combining value of production figures for a number of industries, it is essential, in order to assess accurately the contribution of each industry to the total, that inter-industry duplication be eliminated. Thus, only the net value of production, or census "value added" will be considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

3. Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, "net" production, or "value added" is generally considered the most significant measure of production. Value added is computed by deducting from the total value of output (excluding indirect taxes) for each industry, the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar, although not strictly comparable, to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to the Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost.¹ There are conceptual differences as well as problems of classification.

The value of gross domestic product at factor cost can be measured either directly by summing the factor incomes and capital consumption allowances paid or charged by each industry, or indirectly by subtracting all intermediate goods, and services from the revenue (ex. indirect taxes) arising from

the production of goods and services in each industry. The indirect approach is the one followed in the compilation of the value added statistics contained in this report. These value added residuals for each commodity-producing industry however, are not exactly equivalent to gross domestic product originating in these industries since they still contain the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, communications, etc., which originate in the non-commodity producing industries. For instance, while the cost of insurance incurred by manufacturers is included in the net value of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, it is not included in the contribution of manufacturing to total G.D.P. at factor cost.

The data necessary to make the deduction of these business service costs from value added to arrive at a true figure of G.D.P. for each industry and province are not collected at present. Available data,² however, indicate that these costs constitute a smaller share of value added (as herein compiled) for such industries as agriculture and mining than for manufacturing and construction. The contribution to total G.D.P. of the primary industries and those provinces whose economies are largely dominated by the primary industries is thus proportionately greater than the data contained in this report indicate. In future, if data on the cost of business services by industry can be assembled, the definition of value added or "net" value of production used for purposes of this report could be made to conform with National Accounts concepts.

Thus the measurement of the value of output based on net value of production or value added, although mostly "net" within the field covered by this report, contains some duplication if it is used as an approximation of gross domestic product originating. The industry value added figures contained herein are always greater than the corresponding G.D.P. by industry figures published in the latest National Accounts reference document and annual bulletins.

One of the major problems of classification is that the data for three factor shares of the published G.D.P. by industry estimates, viz., net income of unincorporated business, investment income, and capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments are on an "enterprise" basis while data for the other factor shares, viz., wages, salaries and supplementary labour income and the inventory valuation adjustment are on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, most of the value added data for the commodity-producing industries (as published in this report) are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of an enterprise is treated as a separate entity and classified to the industry in which it operates. A company may own several establishments which are classified to different industrial divisions. The nature of the available data makes it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of G.D.P., to get an accurate breakdown of enterprise-type statistics on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment to an establishment basis was not made to the industrial distribution of G.D.P. as published in the National Accounts reference document, although conceptually, it should be made. For instance, the investment income and capital consumption allowances originating in several major mining companies which operate smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing division are assigned in total to the mining division,

¹ Industry value added totals were compared, after adjustment for classification differences, with corresponding G.D.P. at factor cost totals for 1949 contained in the D.R.S. Reference Paper No. 72 "The Inter-Industry Flow of Goods and Services, Canada, 1949". The industry values in the latter report are all on an establishment basis.

¹ See Table 21, Page 56, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956" D.B.S.

² Since no data on materials or fuel used are available for some industries, the figures for these industries are, in reality, gross values, or gross values partly adjusted, but the amounts of materials and fuel involved are believed to be relatively unimportant.

Note: Throughout the report, the 1949-1956 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Newfoundland statistics on trapping are included from 1952 and on fisheries from 1951. Data on agriculture are not yet available.

while the salaries and wages of these concerns are classified on an establishment basis, i.e., partly to mining and partly to manufacturing.

In the National Accounts, no geographical allocation of data is available for the series which measure production, although a provincial breakdown of personal income and its components is made. One of the major advantages of the net value of commodity production series is that the statistics can be broken down by province. A major difficulty in the National Accounts is the problem of accurately allocating corporation profits according to the provinces in which they are generated by productive activity. It must be borne in mind, however, that the value of commodity production estimates by province excludes the non-commodity producing industries and contains statistical and conceptual differences as compared with the National Accounts estimates.

4. Recent Trends in Commodity Production

The net value of Canadian commodity production during 1956 rose to \$17,706,000,000, 12 per cent above the 1955 total. All industries except trapping shared in this advance. Manufacturing and construction accounted for 74 per cent of the total increase of \$1,936,000,000, while the primary industries contributed 26 per cent of the gain over 1955.

This large advance in the value of production marked the continuation of the vigorous expansion which began in mid-1954 and carried to the end of 1956. Highlights of this expansion were the large gains in consumer expenditure and residential construction and the greatly enlarged scale of business investment in plant and equipment. This was accompanied by a substantial building-up of business inventories.

In 1957, recessionary factors contributed to a levelling off in the rate of increase of commodity output. Preliminary data indicate only a slight increase in the aggregate net value. A decline of 24 per cent occurred in the value of agricultural production reflecting the substantial reduction in output of grains in the western provinces. The forestry and fisheries industries also showed sizeable declines in production. By contrast, both mining and electric power recorded further advances over the high levels of 1956. Higher prices accounted for a moderate increase in the net value of the manufacturing industry in 1957 with the volume of output about 2 per cent lower than in 1956. The construction industry showed a gain of about 11 per cent over the preceding year; a higher average level of non-residential construction more than offset a decline in the residential sector.

Advance data suggest that the value of commodity production for 1958 was little changed as compared with the 1957 total. While the net value of the agriculture and construction industries were higher than in 1957, declines occurred in the manufacturing and mining industries.

5. Ten-year Analysis of Production

Between 1946 and 1956, the total net value of commodity production rose by 163 per cent. Sustained demand for consumer goods both here and abroad, the industrial and resource development programmes and the expansion of defence industries all contributed to this advance. Net value of output rose over the period in all industrial groups except trapping.

The net value of agricultural production in 1956 was \$2,059,000,000, 35 per cent greater than in 1946, although well below the levels of 1951 and 1952. Larger than average wheat crops in 1955 and 1956 contributed to the recovery from the low level of 1954. The net value of forestry operations rose to almost \$762,000,000 in 1956, the highest ever recorded and 125 per cent above the level of 1946. Net value of the primary

fisheries industry rose to nearly \$106,000,000 in 1956, higher than the previous peak in 1951 and 58 per cent above the value for 1946. Total quantity of sea fish landed was the largest on record. Prices of fishery products also reached a new high level. Net value of output in the trapping industry fluctuated considerably over the 10 year period and in 1956 was considerably below that of most earlier years.

Net value of production in the mining industry rose steadily throughout the period and in 1956 reached \$1,224,000,000, 280 per cent above the value in 1946. In terms of physical volume, fuel production advanced by 377 per cent in the ten-year comparison, with petroleum output recording a level 23 times that of 1946. The volume of metal mining showed a gain of 106 per cent over the period and production of non-metals rose by 94 per cent in the same comparison. The generation of electric power increased by 167 per cent between 1946 and 1956 and in terms of net value the gain was 169 per cent.

Except for a slight decline in 1954, the net value of manufacturing production rose steadily throughout the period to a total of \$9,605,000,000 in 1956, 177 per cent above the 1946 total. The value of non-durable manufactures advanced by 141 per cent in this comparison, and the value of durables rose by 232 per cent. In the non-durables grouping, the value of petroleum and coal products industry recorded the largest increase of 519 per cent over the ten-year period. The net value of the printing and publishing industry nearly tripled in this comparison. The paper products and chemical products groups showed increases of 172 per cent and 167 per cent respectively. Other industry groups that recorded gains of more than 100 per cent were foods and beverages, tobacco products and rubber products.

In the durable manufactures field all industry groups showed large advances over the ten-year period. Net value of output of non-ferrous metal products and of electrical apparatus and supplies rose by 350 per cent and 344 per cent respectively. Non-metallic mineral products recorded an advance of 241 per cent and net value of the transportation equipment group increased by 224 per cent. Iron and steel products showed a gain of 210 per cent and the net value of wood products rose by more than 150 per cent. The total net value of durable manufactures accounted for over 47 per cent of manufacturing value added in 1956, as compared with less than 40 per cent ten years earlier.

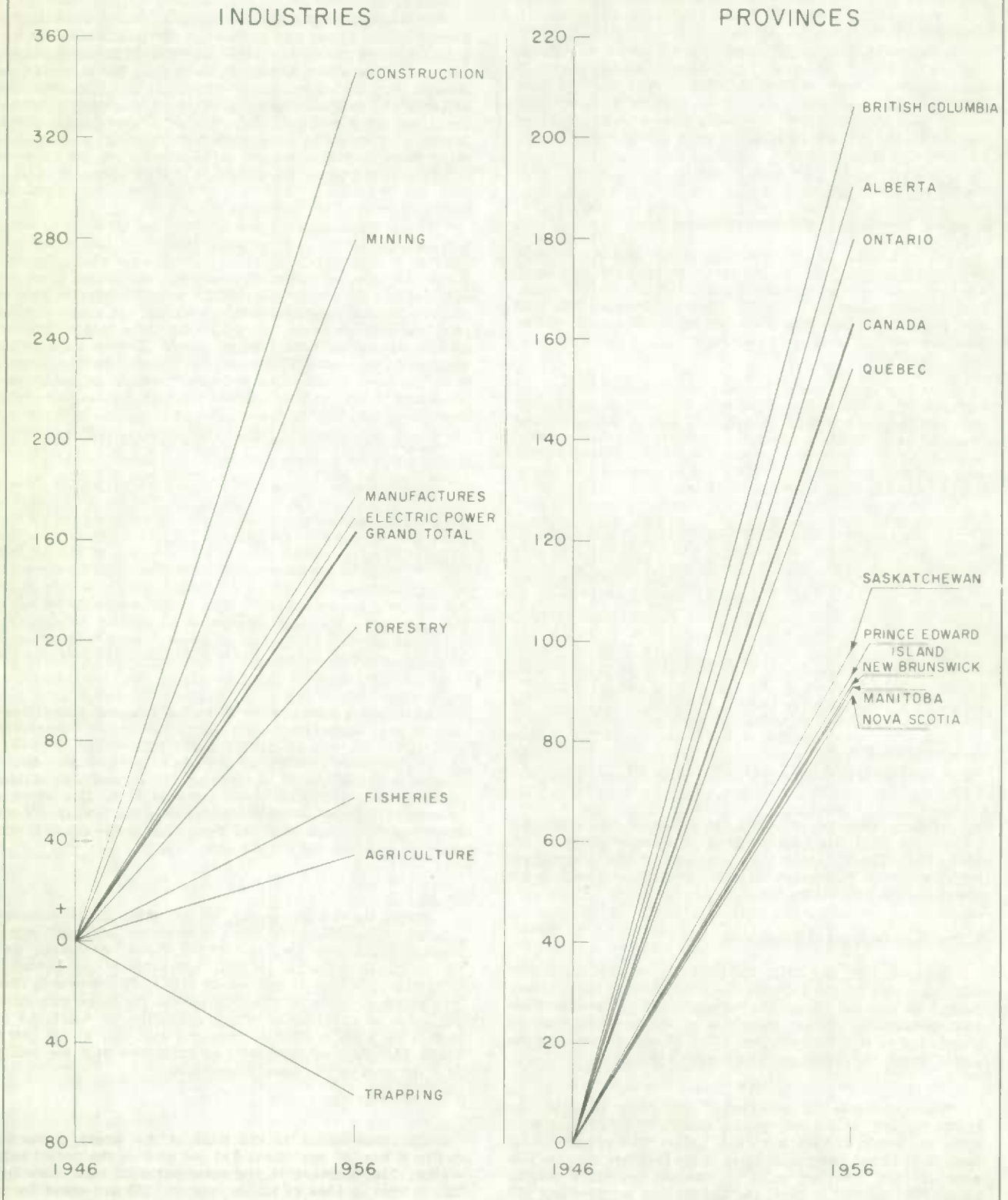
The construction industry showed the largest proportionate gain of any of the major commodity industries in the ten-year comparison; the net value rose from \$751,000,000 in 1946 to \$3,344,000,000 in 1956 for an increase of 345 per cent. Both a sharp rise in the amount of building activity and a substantial increase in construction costs contributed to this advance. Investment in new construction in 1956 amounted to \$4,115,000,000, more than five times the 1946 total, with non-residential construction showing the largest gain.

During the ten-year period, the net value of the secondary industries (manufacturing and construction) increased proportionately much more than that of the primary industries. As a result, the contribution to total net value of the secondary industries rose from 63 per cent in 1946 to 73 per cent in 1956. The principal factor in this change was the large gain in the net value of construction which accounted for nearly 19 per cent of the total in 1956 as compared with only 11 per cent in 1946. The share of manufacturing rose from 51.6 per cent to 54.2 per cent in the same comparison.

The contribution to the total of the primary industries declined from 37 per cent to 27 per cent in the period under review. The decrease in the contribution of agriculture from 23 per cent in 1946 to 12 per cent in 1956 accounted for the entire drop in relative importance.

CHART-1

NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION
PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1946-1956



6. Provincial Analysis of Production

All provinces and territories showed large increases in the net value of production over the postwar period. British Columbia and Alberta recorded the greatest proportionate gains of 206 per cent and 191 per cent respectively in the ten-year comparison. The economies of Ontario and Quebec also developed rapidly since the Second World War. Value of net output in Ontario rose by 180 per cent and in Quebec by 154 per cent. The other provinces showed more moderate gains.

(a) Newfoundland

In 1956, the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, exclusive of agriculture, amounted to over \$212,000,000 or about 1.2 per cent of the Canadian total. The leading activity in the province was manufacturing which accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the net value of production in 1956. Pulp and paper and fish processing were the leading manufacturing industries. Mining ranked next to manufacturing in relative importance, accounting for over 24 per cent of the provincial total. The principal mineral product was iron ore, followed by zinc and lead. Construction represented 24 per cent of the province's net value of commodity output, with forestry and fisheries next in importance.

(b) Prince Edward Island

The economy of this province is largely agricultural, farm output accounting for over 43 per cent of the net value of production in 1956. The principal agricultural products were livestock, potatoes and dairy products. Construction represented 27 per cent of the provincial total net value and, together with manufacturing, accounted for the bulk of non-farm output. Total net value of production advanced by 92 per cent between 1946 and 1956 and in the latter year represented 0.2 per cent of the Canadian total.

(c) Nova Scotia

In the ten-year period, the net value of commodity production in Nova Scotia increased by 90 per cent and accounted for a little more than 2 per cent of the total for Canada in 1956. In that year, manufacturing represented 42 per cent of the province's net value of output. Primary iron and steel, shipbuilding, pulp and paper and fish processing were Nova Scotia's leading manufacturing industries. Construction accounted for 23 per cent of the province's value of production. Mining continued to rank as Nova Scotia's main primary industry, representing over 13 per cent of the total net value of output. Coal is by far the leading mineral. Agriculture and fisheries each accounted for nearly 7 per cent of the total value; dairy products, livestock and eggs were the principal farm products.

(d) New Brunswick

The net value of commodity output in New Brunswick rose to \$319,000,000 in 1956, 91 per cent above the 1946 total. The province's share of the Canadian total was 1.8 per cent in 1956. Manufacturing is the principal activity, accounting for more than 39 per cent of the total net value in 1956. Pulp and paper is the leading manufacturing industry, followed by sawmilling, shipbuilding and fish processing. Forestry was the principal primary industry with a share of 14 per cent of the total. Agriculture was next in importance, accounting for 11 per cent of the province's net value of output. The principal agricultural products were dairy products, livestock, potatoes, poultry and eggs. The net value of construction represented nearly 25 per cent of the total net value of production in 1956.

(e) Quebec

In 1956, the net value of production in Quebec amounted to \$4,544,000,000, a gain of 154 per cent over 1946 and representing nearly 26 per cent of the total for Canada. Manufacturing accounted for nearly 64 per cent of the province's net value of commodity output. Pulp and paper is the leading manufacturing industry contributing about 11 per cent of total factory net output. Other major manufacturing industries are smelting and refining, clothing, textiles, petroleum products and electrical apparatus and supplies. In 1956, the share of agriculture in the provincial total was only 5.5 per cent. Dairy products, livestock

and poultry accounted for the greater part of farm output. The contribution of the construction industry rose to 16.7 per cent of the provincial total net value in 1956.

(f) Ontario

The net value of commodity production in Ontario rose from \$2,530,000,000 in 1946 to \$7,072,000,000 in 1956, a gain of 180 per cent. The province accounted for 40 per cent of the Canadian total net value. The economy of Ontario, like that of Quebec, is largely dominated by manufacturing which has represented between 68 and 70 per cent of the provincial net value of output in recent years. Those manufacturing industries whose value added exceeded \$100,000,000 in 1956 were, in order of importance, motor vehicles, primary iron and steel, smelting and refining, pulp and paper, rubber products, heavy electrical machinery, motor vehicle parts, petroleum products and aircraft and parts. Agricultural output contributed nearly 7 per cent of the province's value of net output in 1956, the principal sources of farm income being livestock, dairy products, tobacco, poultry, eggs and vegetables. The net value of construction accounted for nearly 16 per cent of the provincial total.

(g) Manitoba

Manitoba's net value of commodity production advanced from \$360,000,000 in 1946 to \$687,000,000 in 1956, a gain of 91 per cent. The province's contribution to the Canadian aggregate however, declined from 5.3 per cent to 3.9 per cent over the ten-year period. Manufacturing is now the principal activity, accounting for nearly 40 per cent of the province's total net value in 1956. Slaughtering and meat packing, petroleum products and railway rolling stock are the leading manufacturing industries.

Agriculture's share of the province's net value of output declined from 45 per cent in 1946 to only 27 per cent in 1956. As in the other Prairie Provinces, grains and livestock are the principal farm products. The net value of construction has risen sharply during the period under review and in 1956 accounted for 23 per cent of the total net value of production.

(h) Saskatchewan

The economy of this province is largely dependent on agriculture and particularly on the wheat crop. A larger than average wheat crop combined with substantial increases in the net values of the construction and mining industries raised the total net value of Saskatchewan's commodity output to a record \$1,031,000,000 in 1956, almost double the 1946 total. However, the province's share of the total Canadian net value of production was only 5.8 per cent in 1956 as compared with 7.7 per cent ten years earlier.

The agriculture industry accounted for over 59 per cent of the province's net value of output in 1956. Construction and manufacturing contributed 19 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The principal manufacturing industries were petroleum products, slaughtering and meat packing, flour milling, brewing, and butter and cheese. The leading mining products were copper and uranium.

(i) Alberta

The net value of commodity production in Alberta rose to \$1,510,000,000 in 1956, 191 per cent above the 1946 total of \$520,000,000. The province's contribution to the Canadian aggregate rose from 7.7 per cent to 8.5 per cent in the ten-year period. Agriculture has declined in relative importance and accounted for only 26 per cent of the provincial total in 1956 as compared with 58 per cent in 1946. The net value of the mining industry, however, rose from 9 per cent to 25 per cent of the total in the same comparison. This sharp advance in mineral production was largely the result of rapidly increasing petroleum output.

Net value of manufacturing production has advanced steadily and in 1956 totalled \$286,000,000 or about 19 per cent of the provincial aggregate. Petroleum refining, slaughtering and meat packing, brewing, printing and publishing and sawmilling were the major manufacturing industries. Construction activity also rose sharply over the ten-year period. While in

1946, the net value of construction accounted for about 12 per cent of the provincial total, the proportion had risen to 27 per cent in 1956.

(j) British Columbia

In 1956 the net value of commodity production in British Columbia amounted to \$1,878,000,000, a gain of 206 per cent over the net value in 1946 and the largest percentage increase of any province during the ten-year period. The province's contribution to the Canadian aggregate rose from 9.1 per cent to 10.6 per cent in this comparison. Manufacturing is the leading industry group and accounted for 44 per cent of the province's total net value of output. Sawmilling is the principal manufacturing industry, followed by pulp and paper. Other important industries are smelting and refining, petroleum products and fish processing. Construction accounted for over 25 per cent of the provincial net value aggregate and ranked second in order of importance among the major industry groups. Forestry was third with a share of nearly 16 per cent. The contribution of the mining industry fell below 6 per cent in 1956. Zinc, lead and copper are the principal mineral products.

7. Per Capita Net Value of Production

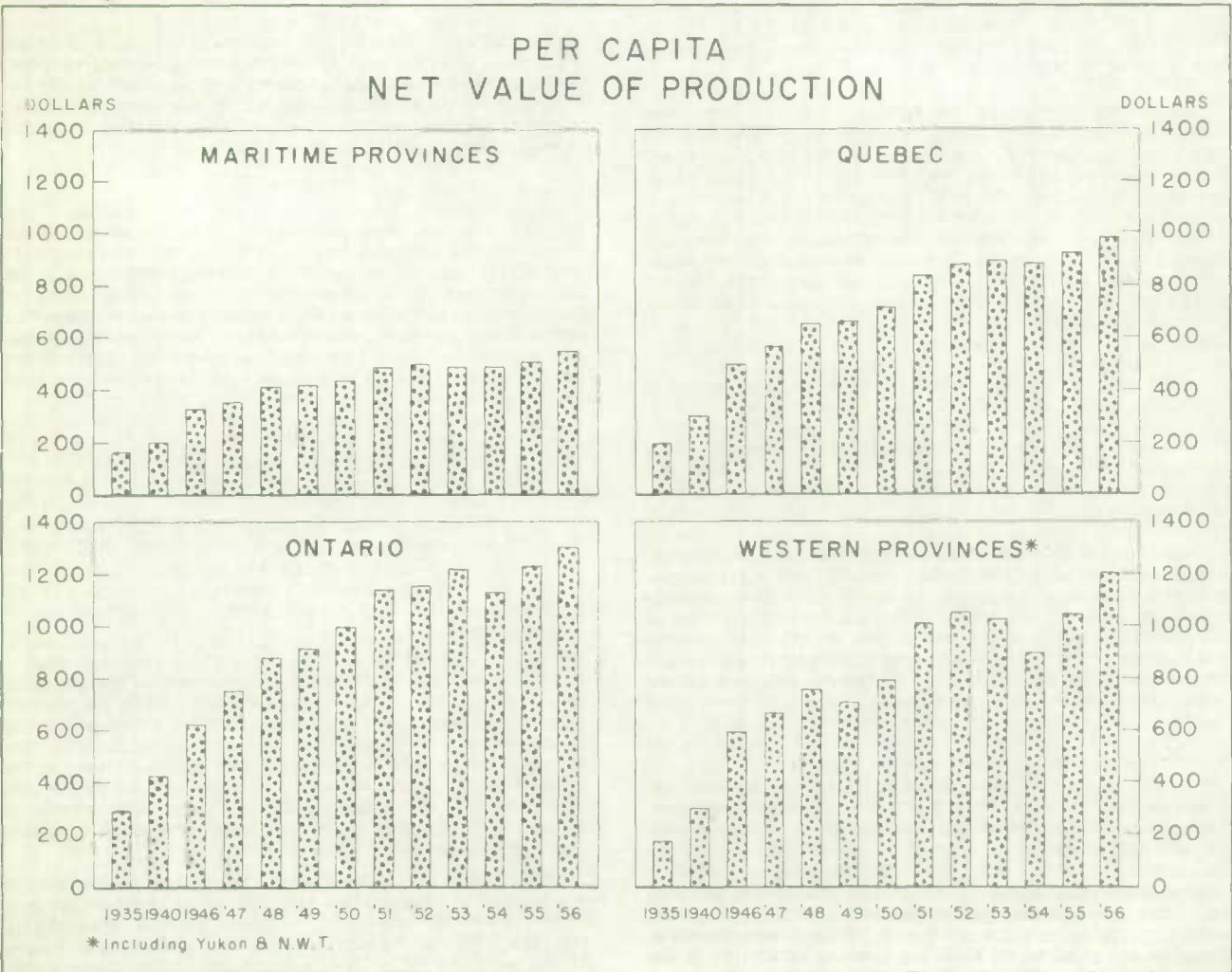
Between 1946 and 1956, the gain of 160 per cent in the total net value of commodity production (excluding Newfoundland) was accompanied by an increase of 27.4 per cent in the total population of the nine older provinces. Net value of pro-

duction per capita more than doubled from \$547 in 1946 to \$1,117 in 1956. During the same period, wholesale prices rose by 62 per cent, indicating a substantial increase in real commodity production per head of population.

Per capita net value of output in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average and in 1956 was \$547, slightly less than half the national figure, compared with a standing of 40 per cent below the Canadian average in 1946. Quebec's per capita production, which was 10 per cent below the national figure in 1946, was 12 per cent below the average ten years later. Per capita net value of output in Ontario ranked third among the provinces in 1956, but, at \$1,309, was 17 per cent above the Canadian average. Ontario had ranked first in per capita output in most previous years.

Manitoba's production per head of population was well below the national average throughout the period under review and at \$808 was nearly 28 per cent below that figure in 1956. The per capita figure for Saskatchewan, which fluctuates widely with crop conditions, was 5 per cent above the Canadian average in 1956, after falling 30 per cent below it two years earlier. In recent years, Alberta has shown a consistently high per capita output and in 1956 ranked first among the provinces with a value per head of \$1,345, 20.4 per cent above the Canadian average. British Columbia ranked second in this comparison with a figure of \$1,336, 20 per cent above the national average.

CHART-2



8. Sources and Methods

(a) **Agriculture.** The series on the net value of agricultural production originates in the Agriculture Division of the Bureau and was recently revised from 1926 to date to incorporate data from the 1951 Census of Agriculture. It also reflects improvements in the estimates for several items of farm expenses. The computation is effected in connection with the project on "Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations". The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1958, presents the background for the estimates. Gross value of agricultural production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind (not including house rent) and the value of changes in inventories. Income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at their alternative market prices. The inventory figure consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock, poultry and grain inventories in all provinces.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, depreciation, wages to paid labour and interest on mortgages and other debt) are deducted from gross farm production (less house rent) to give the net value of production.

(b) **Forestry.** The forestry totals are obtained from the Industry and Merchandising Division of the Bureau, and were recently subjected to a major revision.

Formerly, the estimates for the most part were compiled from consumption data reported by the wood-using industries supplemented by special estimates for such items as fuelwood, fence posts, round mining timber, etc.; after adjustment for exports and imports, these estimates represented more "apparent" production than "actual" production since they did not reflect changes in inventory.

The main objectives of the revision were to obtain, whenever possible, estimates based on actual rather than apparent production, more accurate provincial data and valuations closer to the actual operations in the forests, i.e., the value of the standing timber, plus the costs of cutting and processing on site, hauling out to the shipping or collection point, plus overhead and profits. Although the estimating procedures used in the new series vary for each product and for each province, all data available from federal and provincial forestry records, and from Bureau of Statistics surveys were exploited so as to conform as closely as possible with the objectives enumerated above.

The value of materials and supplies used (exclusive of provisions) is estimated for Canada and British Columbia on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns. For the remaining provinces, the total value of materials and supplies is distributed according to the value of gross production, then subtracted from the latter to obtain the net value of production.

The value of forestry operations includes the value of forest products acquired by farmers from farm wood lots whether retained for own use or sold. To avoid duplication with the agriculture industry which also includes this activity, the value of forestry production originating on farm wood lots is deducted from the value of forestry (until more information is available on this classification problem, it is generally assumed that the main occupation of persons engaged in this type of operation is farming). The estimates of the value of farm forest products are compiled in the Forestry Section and the revised figures are considerably below those used in the past, due largely to the over-estimation of the volume of fuelwood. These revised figures are included in the new forestry series and have been incorporated in the revised series on the net value of agricultural production.

(c) **Fisheries.** The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Industry and Merchandising Division of the Bureau. It represents the value of the catch of sea and inland fish before processing. No data are available as to the cost of materials and supplies used by

fishermen and the values shown, therefore, are somewhat higher than would be obtained if data were available to compile net value figures.

(d) **Trapping.** Prior to 1944, the value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in calendar years (as shown in the "Report on Fur Farms") from the total value of fur production (wild life and ranch-raised) during the fur years terminating at the end of June as reported in "Fur Production". The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value for wild life was believed excessive. The Canada total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

From 1945 to 1948, the value was computed from separate volume data on wild life as shown in the report "Fur Production", published by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of ranch-raised types by species multiplied by the corresponding combined unit values was deducted from the total value of pelts produced.

Beginning in 1949, separate values are published in "Fur Production" for wild life pelts produced and these now represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available on materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

(e) **Mining.** The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Industry and Merchandising Division of the Bureau. The published total of the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from the mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries includes the output of several industries classified to manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification. These industries are metal smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and salt. In order to avoid duplication with the manufacturing industry the net values of these industries are deducted from the published net values of the mining industry.

(f) **Electric Power.** Prior to 1956, the gross revenue of the industry was published annually in the Transportation and Public Utilities Section's report on "Central Electric Stations". In 1956, the name of the report was changed to "Electric Power Statistics" and changes were made in the content of the industry. Statistics are now classified into two major categories: utilities and industrial establishments. The latter are defined as companies or individuals which generate electricity mainly for use in their own plants. Whereas in the old series certain industrial establishments were treated as central electric stations and were tabulated as selling power to own industry, in the new series these establishments are classified with industry and what was formerly counted as disposal of energy to industry is now shown as generated for use in own plant. Only the revenue from power actually sold is now included in the total value for the industry as herein presented. This change in coverage results in a break of continuity of the industry's statistics in 1956. If the 1956 value added for the electric power industry were compiled on the old basis, the total for Canada would be \$613,778,000 instead of \$593,493,000 as compiled on the revised basis.

The duplication consisting of inter-station purchases of power within the industry and inter-provincial transfers is eliminated. The provincial revenue figures published in the "Central Electric Stations" and "Electric Power Statistics" reports are not adjusted for inter-provincial purchases and differ, therefore, from the provincial figures appearing in the tables of this report. The net value of production is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel consumed from the gross value. The cost of other materials and supplies is not available.

(g) **Manufacturing.** The value added by manufacturing industries for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the Industry and Merchandising Division. No adjustment for duplication is necessary as no manufacturing industries are included

in the net value figures of the primary industries. Prior to 1952, the net value of production was obtained by subtracting the cost value of materials, fuel and electricity from that of the gross value of products. For 1952 and 1953, Census of Industry questionnaires requested the value of factory shipments rather than the gross value of products, and the "value added" for the manufacturing industry was obtained by subtracting the value of materials, fuel and electricity from the value of factory shipments; no correction for changes in inventory of finished goods and goods in process was made.

Beginning in 1954, the manufacturing questionnaires asked for the book value of opening and closing inventories of raw materials, goods in process and finished products as well as the value of factory shipments. The value added for 1954 and 1955 was derived by first adjusting the value of shipments for the change in the value of inventory of finished goods and then subtracting the cost of materials and fuel and electricity. The figures for 1952 and 1953 are therefore not strictly comparable with previous and subsequent years although differences are likely to be relatively small. Beginning with 1956 the adjustment is made for both finished goods and goods in process.

(h) Construction. Prior to 1951 the series on value of construction was based entirely on compilations of data supplied by firms and individuals who performed the work. For 1951 and subsequent years the statistics are based largely on information received from firms and individuals paying for the work done. The data represent all new and repair construction undertaken in Canada and thus include work done by the labour force of industrial concerns, institutions, governments and individuals, in addition to that done by general, trade and sub-contractors.¹ The figures on the value of construction include all costs incurred, directly or indirectly, by the firm paying for the work and follow the same concepts and definitions used in the construction estimates which appear in the reports "Private and Public Investment Outlook". Of the total value of construction shown, 77 per cent is the result of direct surveys of business firms, institutions, government-owned enterprises and

departments and of residential building activity. The remainder is estimated. Further details on definitions, sources and methods are given on page 44 of the D.B.S. Bulletin "Construction in Canada, 1956-1958".

The estimates of the cost of materials used are based on an annual survey of construction contractors. These surveys provide ratios of cost of materials used to value of work performed to be applied to total value of work performed as reported in the investment survey. Beginning in 1951, these estimates are available by provinces, and the net figures published in this report are obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used from the total value of construction work performed.

For the years 1948-1950, the value of work performed (or gross value) according to the new definition was available for Canada and for each province. To obtain estimates of net value, the Canada and provincial ratios of net value to gross value derived from the old surveys of construction for these years were applied to the new Canada and provincial bench-marks of gross value. A small adjustment was then applied to the provincial figures so that their sum would equal the Canada total.

Prior to 1948, only the Canada "gross" figures were available and the derived estimates of net value for Canada and each province are only approximate. Tests with construction labour force provincial distributions in the Census Years 1941 and 1951 indicate, however, that the results appear adequate for purposes of general analysis and that the estimated net value for Canada and the provinces are more realistic than the figures published in earlier issues of this report.

For the period 1934-1947, the annual Canada figures for the value of new construction and repairs and maintenance published in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" (Dept. of Reconstruction) were distributed by provinces according to the provincial data shown in the Bureau construction industry reports for those years. These derived provincial estimates were then adjusted for discrepancies between this method of distribution and the actual provincial figures as revealed by tests for the years 1948 and 1949 when both actual and derived provincial figures were available. (According to the revised system, for instance, the value of construction in the Prairie Provinces is relatively much greater than was formerly shown). These adjusted provincial gross value estimates were then placed on a net basis by multiplying each provincial figure by the ratio of net value to gross value as indicated by the old construction industry surveys for each year of the period.

¹ If it is assumed that the value of work done on repairs and maintenance by "own account" workers of individual industries is also reflected in the value of the products of those industries, there is a relatively small amount of duplication between the net value of the construction industry and the net values of the other commodity-producing industries.

TABLE 1. Net Value of Production in Canada by Industry, 1952-1956

Industry	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	dollars				
Agriculture ¹	2,544,355,000	2,182,781,000	1,494,519,000	1,867,767,000	2,059,121,000
Forestry (excluding farm woodlots)*	608,482,562	558,795,751	584,337,805	664,664,738	761,476,569
Fisheries	92,746,600	89,832,500	97,542,000	91,390,400	105,836,600
Trapping	14,137,820	13,221,035	9,839,383	17,423,973	12,360,709
Mining	777,443,771	790,596,855	900,609,249	1,061,430,009	1,224,102,003
Electric power	402,073,511	449,320,752	488,556,404	543,305,000	593,493,000 ²
Total - Primary production	4,439,239,264	4,084,547,893	3,575,403,841	4,245,981,120	4,756,389,881
Manufactures	7,443,533,199	7,993,069,351	7,902,124,137	8,753,450,496	9,605,424,579
Construction	2,103,400,000	2,554,000,000	2,607,800,000	2,770,200,000	3,343,700,000
Total - Secondary production	9,546,933,199	10,547,069,351	10,509,924,137	11,523,650,496	12,949,124,579
Grand total	13,986,172,463	14,631,617,244	14,085,327,978	15,769,631,616	17,705,514,460
* Forestry including farm woodlot production	671,400,000	622,500,000	644,000,000	729,100,000	841,300,000

¹ Revised series. See table 7 for revised historical record 1926-51.

² For change in method of compilation see Sources and Methods.

TABLE 2. Industry Analysis, 1952-1956

Industry	Percentage contribution to total value					Index of net value, 1949 = 100				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Agriculture	18.2	14.9	10.6	11.8	11.6	154.0	132.1	90.4	113.0	124.6
Forestry	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	163.5	150.1	157.0	178.6	204.6
Fisheries	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	137.5	133.2	144.6	135.5	156.9
Trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	92.4	86.4	64.3	113.9	80.8
Mining	5.5	5.4	6.4	6.7	6.9	136.3	138.6	157.9	186.1	214.7
Electric power	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	148.8	166.3	180.9	201.1	219.7
Total - Primary production	31.7	27.9	25.4	26.9	26.9	150.6	138.6	121.3	144.0	161.4
Manufactures	53.2	54.6	56.1	55.5	54.2	139.6	149.9	148.2	164.2	180.2
Construction	15.1	17.5	18.5	17.6	18.9	149.5	181.5	185.3	196.9	237.6
Total - Secondary production	68.3	72.1	74.6	73.1	73.1	141.7	156.5	156.0	171.0	192.2
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	144.4	151.1	145.4	162.8	182.8

TABLE 3. Net Value of Production in Canada by Province, 1952-1956

Province	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	dollars				
Newfoundland ¹	153,332,004	159,195,289	165,435,551	190,913,405	212,468,130
Prince Edward Island	41,509,708	33,012,540	35,797,380	37,740,811	39,137,112
Nova Scotia	316,761,208	329,766,794	340,205,863	343,263,556	379,902,715
New Brunswick	265,014,288	260,996,477	256,293,717	289,916,350	319,198,678
Quebec	3,630,958,323	3,803,883,257	3,859,422,065	4,154,735,222	4,543,660,524
Ontario	5,546,771,401	5,990,989,151	5,789,142,757	6,426,947,022	7,072,489,377
Manitoba	587,533,623	563,662,409	528,832,576	585,219,522	686,871,514
Saskatchewan	1,019,208,365	911,956,307	570,274,356	837,778,719	1,031,415,033
Alberta	1,098,215,562	1,180,122,362	1,121,204,812	1,278,233,313	1,510,380,076
British Columbia ²	1,306,720,096	1,376,443,675	1,380,813,161	1,587,990,127	1,877,857,488
Yukon and Northwest Territories ²	20,147,885	21,588,983	37,905,740	36,893,569	32,133,813
Total	13,986,172,463	14,631,617,244	14,085,327,978	15,769,631,616	17,705,514,460

¹ Newfoundland data exclude agriculture.

² Construction figures for Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

TABLE 4. Provincial Analysis, 1952-1956

Province	Percentage contribution to total value					Index of net value, 1949=100				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Newfoundland ¹	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	189.6	196.9	204.6	236.1	262.7
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	136.4	108.5	117.6	124.0	128.6
Nova Scotia	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	121.4	126.3	130.3	131.5	145.6
New Brunswick	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	124.9	123.0	120.8	136.7	150.5
Quebec	26.0	26.0	27.4	26.4	25.7	143.1	149.9	152.1	163.7	179.0
Ontario	39.7	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.0	138.3	149.4	144.4	160.3	176.4
Manitoba	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	129.8	124.6	116.9	129.3	151.8
Saskatchewan	7.3	6.2	4.0	5.3	5.8	190.2	170.2	106.4	156.3	192.5
Alberta	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.5	167.8	180.3	171.3	195.3	230.7
British Columbia ²	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.6	145.7	153.5	154.0	177.0	209.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories ^{1 2}	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	152.6	163.5	287.1	279.4	243.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	144.4	151.1	145.4	162.8	182.8

¹ Excludes agriculture.

² Construction figures for Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

TABLE 5. Per Capita Net Value of Production by Province with Percentage Variations from National Average, 1952-1956

	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations	Per capita net value	Variations
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Canada¹	982		1,001		935		1,019		1,117	
Prince Edward Island	415	-57.7	327	-67.3	354	-62.1	377	-63.0	395	-64.6
Nova Scotia	485	-50.6	497	-50.4	506	-45.9	503	-50.6	547	-51.0
New Brunswick	504	-48.7	490	-51.0	475	-49.2	530	-48.0	575	-48.5
Quebec	870	-11.4	891	-11.0	860	- 5.9	920	- 9.7	982	-12.1
Ontario	1,158	+17.9	1,213	+21.2	1,132	+21.1	1,220	+19.7	1,309	+17.2
Manitoba	736	-25.1	697	-30.4	643	-31.2	698	-31.5	808	-27.7
Saskatchewan	1,209	+23.1	1,059	+ 5.8	653	-30.2	954	- 6.4	1,171	+ 4.8
Alberta	1,129	+15.0	1,166	+16.5	1,061	+13.5	1,172	+15.0	1,345	+20.4
British Columbia ²	1,079	+ 9.9	1,098	+ 9.7	1,073	+14.8	1,185	+16.3	1,336	+19.6

¹ Excludes Newfoundland.

² Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6 A. Net Value of Production by Industry - Newfoundland, 1949-1956

Industry	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	thousands of dollars							
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	15,597	20,776	26,597	21,549	24,884	21,419	24,295	23,954
Fisheries .....	..	..	13,500	12,928	12,015	14,704	14,161	14,970
Trapping .....	..	..	..	141	62	131	48	158
Mining	17,437	20,124	25,295	20,515	20,917	26,879	42,625	51,332
Electric power	1,911	2,199	2,668	3,390	3,933	4,618	6,698	8,446
Manufactures	32,919	36,712	53,690	56,109	57,785	59,484	60,587	62,608
Construction	13,000	24,400	25,100	38,700	39,600	38,200	42,500	51,000
Grand total¹ .....	..	..	..	153,332	159,196	165,435	190,914	212,468

¹ Excludes agriculture.

TABLE 6B. Net Value of Production by Industry and Percentage Analysis by Province, 1952-1956

Industry	Prince Edward Island									
	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	24,192	58.3	15,405	46.7	15,050	42.1	16,085	42.6	16,856	43.1
Forestry	943	2.3	461	1.4	368	1.0	376	1.0	350	0.9
Fisheries	2,660	6.4	2,870	8.7	2,948	8.2	3,279	8.7	3,949	10.1
Trapping	3	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Power	1,055	2.5	1,194	3.6	1,283	3.6	1,367	3.6	1,418	3.6
Manufactures	5,957	14.4	5,879	17.8	6,045	16.9	6,432	17.1	6,162	15.7
Construction	6,700	16.1	7,200	21.8	10,100	28.2	10,200	27.0	10,400	26.6
Grand total	41,510	100.0	33,013	100.0	35,797	100.0	37,741	100.0	39,137	100.0
	Nova Scotia									
Agriculture	25,193	8.0	24,819	7.5	25,426	7.5	23,445	6.8	25,266	6.7
Forestry	16,592	5.2	14,150	4.3	13,613	4.0	16,052	4.7	15,912	4.2
Fisheries	22,679	7.1	21,929	6.7	23,046	6.8	23,582	6.9	25,039	6.6
Trapping	420	0.1	227	0.1	183	0.0	207	0.1	158	0.0
Mining	49,599	15.7	51,234	15.5	56,777	16.7	50,850	14.8	50,119	13.2
Electric power	12,863	4.1	13,791	4.2	14,982	4.4	16,481	4.8	17,989	4.7
Manufactures	130,715	41.3	127,917	38.8	129,778	38.1	139,646	40.7	159,820	42.1
Construction	58,700	18.5	75,700	22.9	76,400	22.5	73,000	21.2	85,600	22.5
Grand total	316,761	100.0	329,767	100.0	340,206	100.0	343,263	100.0	379,903	100.0
	New Brunswick									
Agriculture	37,146	14.0	28,692	11.0	29,504	11.5	26,257	9.1	35,743	11.2
Forestry	42,213	15.9	32,471	12.4	28,986	11.3	32,423	11.2	45,759	14.3
Fisheries	7,825	3.0	6,910	2.7	7,310	2.9	6,753	2.3	8,146	2.6
Trapping	131	0.0	84	0.0	175	0.1	184	0.1	148	0.0
Mining	7,630	2.9	7,305	2.8	7,890	3.1	10,405	3.6	12,028	3.8
Electric power	8,832	3.3	10,217	3.9	11,613	4.5	11,986	4.1	13,061	4.1
Manufactures	117,837	44.5	120,617	46.2	118,016	46.0	120,808	41.6	125,314	39.3
Construction	43,400	16.4	54,700	21.0	52,800	20.6	81,100	28.0	79,000	24.7
Grand total	265,014	100.0	260,996	100.0	256,294	100.0	289,916	100.0	319,199	100.0
	Quebec									
Agriculture	288,073	7.9	286,845	7.5	267,582	6.9	282,256	6.8	250,145	5.5
Forestry	187,408	5.2	171,046	4.5	185,359	4.8	188,859	4.6	226,076	5.0
Fisheries	3,572	0.1	3,395	0.1	2,931	0.1	3,453	0.1	4,440	0.1
Trapping	1,341	0.0	1,288	0.0	1,120	0.0	1,750	0.0	1,162	0.0
Mining	174,105	4.8	152,132	4.0	175,286	4.6	233,120	5.6	243,074	5.3
Electric power	140,816	3.9	150,030	4.0	158,416	4.1	170,064	4.1	171,415	3.8
Manufactures	2,288,643	63.0	2,424,647	63.7	2,448,028	63.4	2,622,333	63.1	2,888,149	63.6
Construction	547,000	15.1	614,500	16.2	620,700	16.1	652,900	15.7	759,200	16.7
Grand total	3,630,958	100.0	3,803,883	100.0	3,859,422	100.0	4,154,735	100.0	4,543,661	100.0
	Ontario									
Agriculture	562,623	10.1	515,492	8.6	436,607	7.6	476,728	7.4	466,188	6.6
Forestry	114,220	2.1	96,911	1.6	99,009	1.7	114,483	1.8	127,067	1.8
Fisheries	7,417	0.1	7,027	0.1	7,013	0.1	6,783	0.1	7,927	0.1
Trapping	3,657	0.1	3,869	0.1	2,683	0.0	4,286	0.1	2,990	0.0
Mining	182,085	3.3	184,516	3.1	196,422	3.4	221,263	3.4	246,454	3.5
Electric power	140,762	2.5	164,347	2.7	179,979	3.1	208,649	3.3	236,993	3.4
Manufactures	3,811,107	68.7	4,130,127	69.0	3,930,730	67.9	4,426,655	68.9	4,868,570	68.8
Construction	724,900	13.1	888,700	14.8	936,700	16.2	968,100	15.0	1,116,300	15.8
Grand total	5,546,771	100.0	5,990,989	100.0	5,789,143	100.0	6,426,947	100.0	7,072,489	100.0

TABLE 6B. Net Value of Production by Industry and Percentage Analysis by Province, 1952-1956 - Concluded

Industry	Manitoba									
	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	221,929	37.8	160,727	28.5	115,225	21.8	143,851	24.6	187,510	27.3
Forestry	8,157	1.4	5,805	1.0	6,797	1.3	6,165	1.0	9,223	1.4
Fisheries	3,439	0.6	2,717	0.5	3,088	0.6	3,477	0.6	2,947	0.4
Trapping	2,526	0.4	2,116	0.4	1,574	0.3	2,970	0.5	2,240	0.3
Mining	12,082	2.0	12,216	2.2	17,100	3.2	22,545	3.8	27,486	4.0
Electric power	19,787	3.4	22,084	3.9	24,261	4.6	24,340	4.2	27,548	4.0
Manufactures	216,814	36.9	229,797	40.8	232,488	44.0	247,472	42.3	270,018	39.3
Construction	102,800	17.5	128,200	22.7	128,300	24.2	134,400	23.0	159,900	23.3
Grand total	587,534	100.0	563,662	100.0	528,833	100.0	585,220	100.0	686,872	100.0
	Saskatchewan									
Agriculture	796,131	78.1	652,912	71.6	235,946	41.4	500,940	59.8	611,681	59.3
Forestry	3,700	0.4	3,608	0.4	4,521	0.8	4,166	0.5	5,071	0.5
Fisheries	679	0.1	553	0.1	741	0.1	763	0.1	784	0.1
Trapping	1,720	0.2	2,121	0.2	1,383	0.3	3,715	0.5	2,837	0.3
Mining	29,732	2.9	32,891	3.6	35,572	6.2	45,357	5.4	76,450	7.4
Electric power	12,812	1.2	14,630	1.6	16,951	3.0	18,639	2.2	21,564	2.1
Manufactures	80,934	7.9	79,941	8.8	104,560	18.3	113,599	13.5	113,628	11.0
Construction	93,500	9.2	125,300	13.7	170,600	29.9	150,600	18.0	199,400	19.3
Grand total	1,019,208	100.0	911,956	100.0	570,274	100.0	837,779	100.0	1,031,415	100.0
	Alberta									
Agriculture	510,235	46.5	418,455	35.5	295,267	26.3	327,685	25.6	389,091	25.8
Forestry	11,698	1.1	9,777	0.8	12,056	1.1	13,163	1.0	13,789	0.9
Fisheries	654	0.0	667	0.0	667	0.0	688	0.0	790	0.0
Trapping	1,766	0.1	1,617	0.1	1,080	0.1	2,078	0.2	1,132	0.1
Mining	171,119	15.6	227,332	19.3	257,385	23.0	303,752	23.8	380,800	25.2
Electric power	19,522	1.8	22,414	1.9	25,622	2.3	28,858	2.3	32,847	2.2
Manufactures	178,221	16.2	199,660	16.9	219,328	19.6	263,309	20.6	285,831	18.9
Construction	205,000	18.7	300,200	25.5	309,800	27.6	338,700	26.5	406,100	26.9
Grand total	1,098,215	100.0	1,180,122	100.0	1,121,205	100.0	1,278,233	100.0	1,510,380	100.0
	British Columbia									
Agriculture	78,833	6.0	79,434	5.8	73,912	5.4	70,520	4.4	76,641	4.1
Forestry	201,262	15.4	199,071	14.4	211,615	15.3	264,232	16.6	293,169	15.6
Fisheries	30,158	2.3	31,281	2.3	34,458	2.5	27,711	1.7	36,058	1.9
Trapping	813	0.1	709	0.0	568	0.0	774	0.1	572	0.0
Mining	115,524	8.8	85,098	6.2	94,781	6.9	100,415	6.3	109,816	5.9
Electric power	41,258	3.2	45,265	3.3	49,466	3.6	54,761	3.5	60,552	3.2
Manufactures	556,172	42.6	615,686	44.7	651,813	47.2	750,877	47.3	824,249	43.9
Construction ¹	282,700	21.6	319,900	23.3	264,200	19.1	318,700	20.1	476,800	25.4
Grand total	1,306,720	100.0	1,376,444	100.0	1,380,813	100.0	1,587,990	100.0	1,877,857	100.0
	Yukon and Northwest Territories²									
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	739	3.7	612	2.8	595	1.5	449	1.2	1,106	3.4
Fisheries	735	3.7	471	2.2	636	1.7	742	2.0	788	2.5
Trapping	1,621	8.0	1,124	5.2	939	2.5	1,410	3.8	961	3.0
Mining	15,053	74.7	16,955	78.5	32,516	85.8	31,098	84.3	26,543	82.6
Electric power	977	4.8	1,415	6.6	1,364	3.6	1,462	4.0	1,660	5.2
Manufactures	1,023	5.1	1,012	4.7	1,856	4.9	1,733	4.7	1,076	3.3
Construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	20,148	100.0	21,589	100.0	37,906	100.0	36,804	100.0	32,134	100.0

¹ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.
² Excludes agriculture and construction.
³ Included with British Columbia.

TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, Canada and Provinces, 1926-1951

Industry	Canada									
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	920,185	943,532	963,855	732,923	649,892	385,789	365,719	338,310	436,860	
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	35,327	32,518	33,749	33,700	29,763	18,383	15,061	16,214	19,715	
Trapping	14,291	17,639	16,604	16,350	9,853	8,708	7,120	7,258	8,637	
Mining	178,891	174,495	183,588	206,015	181,110	159,604	142,933	153,264	181,993	
Electric power	86,796	101,730	110,046	119,868	123,443	120,418	119,379	115,686	122,462	
Manufactures	1,305,169	1,427,649	1,597,888	1,755,387	1,522,737	1,252,017	955,961	919,671	1,087,302	
Construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309,000	
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	473,505	485,273	545,899	598,378	671,505	724,537	715,478	1,288,000	1,075,487	
Forestry	67,423	82,621	104,793	93,532	100,483	135,826	163,785	175,142	201,117	
Fisheries	20,756	22,084	23,193	22,830	21,931	23,630	34,378	41,735	48,713	
Trapping	8,877	9,214	10,477	6,573	7,919	11,208	15,138	23,801	21,580	
Mining	169,066	209,195	256,631	273,688	297,733	330,329	356,244	365,278	342,616	
Electric power	125,123	133,561	140,964	142,321	149,864	163,781	183,146	200,345	200,833	
Manufactures	1,153,485	1,289,593	1,508,925	1,428,287	1,531,052	1,942,471	2,605,120	3,309,974	3,816,414	
Construction	316,000	332,000	391,000	369,000	373,000	379,000	479,000	618,000	658,000	
Grand total	2,334,235	2,563,541	2,981,882	2,934,609	3,153,487	3,710,782	4,552,289	6,022,275	6,364,760	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951		
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	1,459,460	1,248,146	1,526,354	1,566,458	1,840,070	1,652,424	1,832,886	2,414,217		
Forestry	246,341	274,903	338,263	439,029	454,555	372,255	487,120	660,965		
Fisheries	52,078	64,839	67,162	57,517	75,375	67,458	82,191	102,027		
Trapping	23,989	21,505	31,078	16,843	20,178	15,297	15,204	19,792		
Mining	310,065	299,118	322,214	402,538	538,762	570,215	657,329	770,143		
Electric power	209,758	210,007	220,511	232,245	248,963	270,127	313,347	363,643		
Manufactures	4,015,776	3,564,316	3,467,005	4,292,056	4,938,787	5,330,566	5,942,058	6,940,947		
Construction	635,000	594,000	751,200	963,100	1,263,600	1,407,000	1,544,700	1,831,900		
Grand total	6,952,467	6,276,834	6,723,787	7,969,786	9,380,290	9,685,342	10,874,835	13,103,634		
	Prince Edward Island									
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	9,512	10,388	9,459	9,825	7,740	4,097	3,377	3,885	4,278	
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	924	964	848	934	844	765	714	520	695	
Trapping	3	4	6	9	3	2	1	2	2	
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electric power	121	136	156	166	181	229	227	235	241	
Manufactures	1,175	1,367	1,400	1,467	1,367	1,396	1,232	1,127	1,018	
Construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	4,982	6,352	6,101	5,028	6,033	6,091	6,507	10,188	11,563	
Forestry	27	28	42	37	14	44	51	58	85	
Fisheries	641	725	714	649	683	554	759	1,148	1,869	
Trapping	3	4	8	6	4	2	3	3	5	
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electric power	238	252	250	260	266	283	344	364	401	
Manufactures	1,099	1,055	1,117	1,132	1,244	1,270	1,348	1,974	3,022	
Construction	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Grand total	8,990	10,416	9,232	9,112	11,244	13,244	11,012	15,735	18,945	

TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, 1926-1951 - Continued

Industry	New Brunswick - concluded								
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	11,878	14,059	14,370	12,760	14,374	16,176	18,278	23,552	27,861
Forestry	4,885	5,105	8,566	8,209	8,221	9,040	12,342	14,074	17,703
Fisheries	1,883	2,100	1,911	1,799	2,186	2,028	2,828	3,649	5,193
Trapping	80	69	87	603	755	631	627	835	352
Mining	2,321	2,153	2,239	3,323	3,390	2,761	2,961	2,850	2,974
Electric power	3,025	3,144	3,425	3,357	3,595	3,845	4,092	4,248	4,443
Manufactures	24,287	23,781	28,771	23,866	27,041	38,253	47,297	53,920	58,957
Construction	15,000	17,000	21,000	16,000	16,000	11,000	14,000	12,000	13,000
Grand total	63,359	67,411	80,369	69,917	75,562	83,734	102,425	115,128	130,483
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	28,727	28,376	29,433	29,801	33,741	32,315	30,644	30,630	
Forestry	22,264	20,513	28,932	33,637	36,010	27,028	27,833	54,833	
Fisheries	5,404	5,477	7,146	5,996	7,885	6,437	6,792	7,588	
Trapping	222	382	240	260	105	256	257	37	
Mining	3,314	3,312	3,807	4,598	5,396	5,529	10,862	7,378	
Electric power	4,541	4,870	4,867	5,078	5,156	6,255	7,021	8,581	
Manufactures	62,258	63,380	67,783	83,488	91,404	91,187	106,204	120,595	
Construction	19,000	17,000	24,800	31,900	36,700	43,100	53,100	44,300	
Grand total	145,730	143,310	167,008	194,758	216,397	212,107	242,713	273,942	
	Quebec								
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	113,002	109,145	117,377	113,811	97,003	76,251	60,179	59,313	71,324
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	2,470	2,146	2,320	2,467	2,199	1,636	1,452	1,764	2,071
Trapping	2,150	2,924	3,276	2,350	1,243	1,415	1,756	936	657
Mining	17,427	19,343	23,263	29,964	23,510	19,512	12,877	14,301	17,034
Electric power	25,855	33,727	36,128	40,873	43,149	41,976	44,695	44,505	46,815
Manufactures	399,991	447,810	489,964	537,796	479,054	404,034	301,758	288,505	330,154
Construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,000
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	73,602	85,123	91,393	92,645	103,703	113,747	130,224	157,573	169,099
Forestry	22,985	27,674	36,417	23,539	34,654	47,331	56,696	64,045	77,071
Fisheries	1,790	1,877	1,643	1,714	1,690	1,611	2,080	2,747	3,879
Trapping	1,050	1,449	1,428	1,059	1,081	1,338	1,391	3,895	3,255
Mining	18,006	26,651	36,567	42,828	48,561	56,243	64,570	69,131	67,769
Electric power	47,805	45,913	50,511	52,930	56,121	61,095	69,461	78,325	78,804
Manufactures	342,616	377,515	445,886	428,614	470,385	595,553	815,087	1,059,874	1,280,098
Construction	85,000	84,000	114,000	107,000	119,000	108,000	132,000	215,000	175,000
Grand total	592,854	650,202	777,845	750,329	835,195	984,918	1,271,509	1,650,590	1,854,975
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	190,343	173,537	191,666	201,192	260,373	239,508	248,567	303,624	
Forestry	98,116	121,290	137,673	148,796	161,960	119,475	159,288	220,059	
Fisheries	3,974	4,988	4,475	2,767	3,435	3,295	3,200	3,376	
Trapping	4,325	3,364	5,308	2,737	1,866	1,664	1,843	2,350	
Mining	58,621	59,238	55,974	70,140	98,686	101,079	141,455	164,881	
Electric power	86,992	80,350	84,822	93,855	96,131	104,107	114,301	129,474	
Manufactures	1,350,519	1,149,391	1,125,992	1,324,398	1,533,798	1,651,630	1,798,320	2,083,934	
Construction	166,000	157,000	181,000	243,900	300,900	317,100	371,400	452,700	
Grand total	1,958,890	1,749,158	1,786,910	2,087,785	2,457,149	2,537,858	2,838,374	3,360,398	

TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, 1926-1951 - Continued

Industry	Ontario									
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	214,786	221,719	224,739	221,021	196,592	142,349	106,740	105,934	133,511	
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	2,522	2,804	3,477	3,051	2,893	2,041	1,708	1,677	1,832	
Trapping	3,429	3,799	4,117	4,020	2,518	1,789	1,358	1,578	1,576	
Mining	53,289	56,381	55,063	60,667	62,852	64,912	66,780	75,108	90,843	
Electric power	39,552	43,980	47,591	50,970	49,201	46,415	42,803	40,270	43,478	
Manufactures	667,059	726,502	818,129	916,972	776,910	624,809	481,980	465,104	562,399	
Construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,000	
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	139,797	140,756	169,091	165,401	171,394	171,659	203,936	291,400	267,512	
Forestry	15,642	18,307	23,184	21,061	22,080	26,468	32,696	38,837	42,418	
Fisheries	2,372	2,714	3,140	2,851	2,515	2,560	3,031	3,574	4,704	
Trapping	1,604	1,796	2,023	824	1,550	2,188	2,775	3,965	4,547	
Mining	84,303	97,474	112,667	119,445	136,966	153,097	158,461	153,898	136,890	
Electric power	43,646	51,984	52,702	49,953	52,100	58,271	65,318	71,319	69,028	
Manufactures	609,642	686,471	804,703	757,621	791,429	1,004,530	1,360,056	1,671,130	1,844,651	
Construction	122,000	124,000	146,000	139,000	127,000	129,000	174,000	178,000	229,000	
Grand total	1,019,006	1,123,502	1,313,510	1,256,156	1,305,034	1,547,773	2,000,271	2,412,123	2,598,750	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951		
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	320,444	320,119	330,948	361,214	457,947	452,939	447,669	554,100		
Forestry	47,637	55,744	73,149	98,222	97,360	75,282	89,649	118,526		
Fisheries	4,389	6,484	5,597	4,803	5,683	5,497	6,252	7,035		
Trapping	5,336	5,088	7,793	4,602	5,357	3,964	4,097	5,214		
Mining	122,873	108,845	106,809	123,910	136,076	149,501	161,670	178,554		
Electric power	69,259	72,394	73,547	79,367	82,896	86,256	106,852	127,319		
Manufactures	1,930,044	1,720,938	1,659,284	2,136,014	2,486,008	2,708,554	3,068,142	3,569,400		
Construction	231,000	209,000	272,600	355,100	466,900	528,000	585,300	684,300		
Grand total	2,730,982	2,498,612	2,529,727	3,163,232	3,738,227	4,009,993	4,469,631	5,244,448		
	Manitoba									
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	91,178	53,608	86,452	52,545	53,019	16,905	27,946	21,982	34,929	
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	1,745	1,423	1,621	2,039	1,377	908	858	725	966	
Trapping	1,813	1,558	1,316	1,144	667	520	530	712	1,076	
Mining	997	1,063	1,887	2,350	2,948	9,376	6,644	3,714	3,174	
Electric power	4,599	5,213	5,667	6,222	6,345	6,681	6,454	6,139	6,310	
Manufactures	48,879	53,099	60,678	63,925	56,008	52,236	40,304	37,390	41,078	
Construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,000	
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture	29,852	39,189	81,738	54,821	55,756	64,771	76,097	122,298	128,544	
Forestry	607	819	1,063	725	962	1,729	2,290	2,218	2,641	
Fisheries	920	1,262	1,372	1,307	1,228	1,555	2,448	2,727	3,428	
Trapping	968	936	1,161	510	583	1,196	2,002	2,596	2,251	
Mining	8,104	7,279	11,296	13,569	10,969	9,901	9,861	7,380	7,753	
Electric power	6,658	7,171	7,608	7,851	8,393	8,715	9,326	9,832	10,365	
Manufactures	39,559	45,016	49,950	48,308	48,811	62,353	74,451	94,857	99,147	
Construction	16,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	26,000	
Grand total	102,668	120,672	169,188	142,091	141,702	172,220	198,475	263,908	280,129	

TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, 1926-1951 - Continued

Industry	Alberta - Concluded								
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	76,885	69,210	113,213	130,471	114,170	144,744	113,208	261,348	165,732
Forestry	1,310	1,269	1,364	1,322	1,379	2,409	3,714	4,347	3,487
Fisheries	139	214	268	262	196	222	197	213	393
Trapping	1,065	1,143	1,483	506	737	1,893	1,952	5,163	3,503
Mining	16,096	19,415	20,233	24,010	24,959	27,851	34,129	38,162	39,661
Electric power	4,572	4,684	4,860	5,253	5,543	5,810	6,323	6,686	7,726
Manufactures	23,769	25,000	28,923	30,756	32,618	37,747	45,958	57,480	65,797
Construction	21,000	18,000	19,000	21,000	25,000	29,000	40,000	47,000	45,000
Grand total	144,836	138,935	189,344	213,580	204,602	249,676	245,481	420,399	331,299
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	251,925	207,439	302,819	326,737	352,233	269,297	337,613	495,946	
Forestry	7,671	6,299	8,564	10,173	9,272	6,864	8,954	10,151	
Fisheries	465	742	600	449	375	342	437	544	
Trapping	3,313	2,067	2,974	1,538	2,702	1,927	1,889	2,531	
Mining	40,162	41,713	47,634	54,960	76,930	106,806	122,543	151,554	
Electric power	7,995	8,227	9,011	9,708	10,947	11,961	13,863	16,591	
Manufactures	77,416	78,548	83,735	89,290	107,124	114,681	123,893	141,649	
Construction	60,000	53,000	64,600	73,800	120,200	142,700	147,700	187,400	
Grand total	448,947	398,035	519,837	566,655	679,783	654,578	756,892	1,006,368	
	British Columbia								
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	26,848	27,576	31,765	32,119	26,124	18,771	16,030	19,429	19,418
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	15,332	14,842	14,634	14,070	12,873	5,881	4,732	6,296	7,330
Trapping	1,094	1,779	1,527	1,363	755	572	493	583	871
Mining	49,292	39,389	41,556	48,017	33,138	20,247	16,657	20,857	25,677
Electric power	8,036	9,354	9,908	9,649	10,483	10,544	9,964	9,790	10,626
Manufactures ¹	92,751	102,236	115,236	113,082	98,470	75,209	58,036	59,035	70,619
Construction ² .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	21,643	23,574	25,262	25,791	26,909	28,197	31,448	37,444	46,522
Forestry	19,245	26,662	30,916	35,268	29,407	39,923	45,702	42,901	46,080
Fisheries	8,082	7,504	7,838	8,669	7,891	9,067	15,836	18,415	15,644
Trapping	692	1,076	1,234	661	896	1,080	1,625	1,655	1,576
Mining	22,484	31,470	43,225	42,207	39,724	45,225	51,108	52,750	41,816
Electric power	11,177	12,126	12,991	13,748	14,338	15,620	17,066	17,864	17,806
Manufactures ¹	73,291	87,780	99,359	90,472	103,263	130,206	181,233	272,926	341,699
Construction ²	22,000	30,000	34,000	28,000	27,000	30,000	48,000	74,000	104,000
Grand total	178,614	220,192	254,825	244,816	249,428	299,318	392,018	517,955	615,143
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	55,677	58,655	58,879	61,846	66,059	70,151	61,255	77,281	
Forestry ¹	54,851	54,776	71,167	125,430	127,126	111,068	158,793	196,216	
Fisheries	17,333	21,201	21,372	22,355	32,644	27,251	36,345	40,638	
Trapping	2,306	2,718	2,894	1,617	1,507	835	950	1,589	
Mining	34,352	36,615	50,200	82,092	110,713	88,660	91,953	122,487	
Electric power	16,798	19,737	22,256	15,922	23,554	26,189	31,050	36,003	
Manufactures	337,137	307,955	293,353	388,702	417,601	409,665	479,606	592,448	
Construction ²	66,000	63,000	93,300	117,600	149,500	163,100	168,000	219,400	
Grand total	584,454	564,657	613,421	815,564	928,704	896,919	1,027,952	1,286,042	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7. Net Value of Production by Industry, 1926-1951 - Concluded

Industry	Yukon and Northwest Territories									
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	13	9	41	19	23	23	20	17	15	
Trapping	1,947	3,344	2,594	2,579	1,928	2,091	1,158	1,236	1,633	
Mining	1,751	1,599	2,335	2,980	2,583	2,253	1,845	1,516	1,091	
Electric power	30	76	105	123	125	61	69	55	49	
Manufactures	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Construction	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	142	205	276	1,398	
Fisheries	21	13	9	5	5	5	7	3	2	
Trapping	1,909	1,461	1,518	1,599	1,543	1,516	2,672	2,912	3,496	
Mining	1,187	1,927	2,629	2,568	5,397	4,631	5,302	6,327	3,958	
Electric power	54	66	90	94	105	104	66	125	125	
Manufactures	3	3	3	3	92	153	200	263	238	
Construction	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Grand total ¹	-	-	-	-	-	6,551	8,452	9,906	9,217	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951		
	thousands of dollars									
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	563	228	440	531	510	564	453	682		
Fisheries	3	115	293	150	387	549	612	535		
Trapping	2,665	2,413	3,428	2,032	2,102	1,679	1,109	2,400		
Mining	2,087	1,429	1,951	3,450	6,272	9,155	13,975	13,530		
Electric power	99	181	248	366	451	651	777	890		
Manufactures	281	518	409	525	380	605	569	759		
Construction	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Grand total ²	5,698	4,884	6,769	7,054	10,102	13,203	17,495	18,796		

¹ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories prior to 1939.

² Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ Included with British Columbia prior to 1939.

⁴ Included with British Columbia.

⁵ Excludes agriculture and construction.

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